

POETRY.

TO MY WIFE.

I love to gaze upon thy cheek
Of rosy hue, my Child;
I love to mark thy quick blue eye,
So sparkling and so wild;
To twine those sunny locks of thine,
And kiss thy forehead fair,
And see thy little hands held up
In sweet and guileless prayer.

Yes! bright and beautiful thou art,
As playful as the fawn;
That bounds, with footsteps light as air,
Across the dewy lawn;
And when the day is over,
And thy pleasant gambols done,
Thou'lt calmly sink to rest, nor think
Of ills beyond that sun.

Thou dream'st not of a Mother's cares,
Her anxious hopes, my Boy;
Thy skies are ever clear, thy thoughts
Are full of mirth and joy;
And nestled in a parent's arms,
Or seated on her knee,
Listening to oft-told childish tales,
What's all the world to thee?

Moments of thoughtless innocence,
Why do ye fly so fast,
Leaving the weary heart to feel
Life's sweetest hours are past!
And flinging o'er the fairy land,
That bled when ye were near
With light and loveliness, the mist
Of trouble, doubt, and fear.

Aye! rove, in all thine artlessness,
Along the verdant mead,
And gather wild-flowers, springing thick
Beneath thine infant tread;
And take thy fill of blameless glee,
For soon 'twill pass away;
I, too, will leave my cares a while,
To watch thy merry play.

MISCELLANEOUS.

God never meant Man should be idle.—
He has therefore given him a body, that
can be kept in health only by labor or
exercise. And with such a body,
God's declaration to Adam, viz. "In
the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat
bread," which so many consider a
curse, is indeed an inestimable blessing.
How little do they who till the
ground for a subsistence, know of the
thousand nameless ills, which embitter
the lives of the idle and the sedentary!
How little do they know of the perpetual
headaches, pains in the side, the
thousand nervous ailments, and the
melancholy depression of spirits, which
are the constant companions of a great
proportion of the inhabitants of cities.
Thousands of laborious men pass their
whole lives without any kind of concep-
tion of the nature or extent of suffering,
which many professional and sedentary
persons endure, in consequence of dys-
pepsia or indigestion. This is not like a
common fit of sickness, to be borne for a
season, and then dismissed. It is
more tenacious of its hold. As the
ghost of a murdered victim haunts the
murderer, by day and by night, so does
this unwelcome intruder, until the poor
object of inexorable severity is goaded
and driven on to despair.

In this way, to use the language of
Dr. Avery, "How many naturally mild
and amiable tempers are rendered
sour and irritable, and, at times, totally
unfit for society! How often is the
once gay and buoyant spirit, which im-
parted cheerfulness and pleasure to the
friendly circle, borne down by all the
corporeal ills which the diseased im-
agination can paint."

How different with that man who is
laborious, and at the same time temper-
ate! How peaceful and refreshing is
his sleep! No frightful dreams dis-
turb his rest—no incubus, like a great
mountain, weighs upon his breast,
which he in vain labors to throw off—
no disorderly imagination conjures up
a thousand visionary evils to perplex
and harass him. How sweet is his
food! how calm and tranquil is his
mind! how hale and robust his body!
How clear his head! how welcome his
sleep!

Let not those then, who are obliged
to labor for a subsistence, murmur at
their lot. Let them rather consider it
as one of Heaven's choicest mercies, for
such is reality it is.—N. E. CHILDS
Herald.

FROM THE DESK OF JOHN ROBERT THE
SENTINEL.

"The Adams Sentinel is a good paper.
We print it with pleasure."

There is a wonderful magic in the
word *cheap*. The news that a merchant
has got some articles very low, sets
a whole town on its feet. No matter
whether the thing is wanted or not,
it must be bought. And the word *cheap*
many a good plan is a success in
the purchase of things. A cross the
fifth wheel to a coach, many a coach
they are cheap.

My aunt Elvira, whose wisdom is of
the best kind, for it is the wisdom of
experience, used often to warn us of the
folly of buying things because they
were cheap. In her younger days it
was her province to tend the dairy, and
every fifth cheese was her own perqui-
site. She had got a hundred weight,

and to market she went with her cheese,
intending with the avails to lay in some
little necessary articles against an e-
mergency.

New-York from Applebury lies S. S.
W. two days journey, when the roads
are good. Aunt Eunice had never been
to the city before, but had often heard
of the amazing cheapness of things
there. Her cheese yielded her, in good
silver money, two pounds ten shillings
to a farthing. Who so happy as she?
Methinks I see her now tripping along
Broadway—her cheeks ruddier than a
palm-leaf—her hair dressed in the fash-
ion of those days, with a high com-
mode, a little on one side, looked so
jaunty. When her stays were laced
unusually tight, showing a waist as
slender as the cream-churn; her stock-
ings were of her own knitting, and whiter
than the lily; and her high-heeled
shoes gave her an air of lightness and
majesty. As memory rolls back the
wheels of time, and opens to my ken
the scenes of youth, other objects, in
mingled light and shade, rise to my
view. I see all glowing with health
and beauty, and the smile of one whose
smile was life and love. The song that
cheered my childhood reverberates on
memory's ear. But the form of beauty
is lost in darkness, and her voice is
hushed in the tomb. There, too, be-
loved Aunt, and thou, old Robert, must
ere long mingle your dust with her's;
and your hearts, that still beat cheerily,
become still and cold as the clods
of the valley. Ye who have loved * * *
But whither do I wander.

From shop to shop my Aunt roved.
A new thimble—bright as silver—cost
but sixpence, and she bought it. Fans,
ribbons, lace, trinkets, and gewgaws,
which her judgment did not approve,
she still purchased, because they came
so very low. She was not aware how
fast her money wasted. When a little
tired of running, and satiated with nov-
elties, she returned to her lodgings, and
sat down to count her cash. How great
was her disappointment to find more
than three-fourths of it squandered on
things of no value! Poor girl! she
could not purchase more than one-half
the articles she had deemed indispen-
sable!

She would sometimes tell the story
herself, but did not like very well to be
told of it. But being half in love, and
having of course an itch for scribbling
poetry, she wrote an essay on the sub-
ject, from which my motto is extracted.

When I see men leaving their busi-
ness and crowding to a vendue, when
there is not a single article to be sold
they really want; but wasting their
time, drinking, and bidding, because
things go cheap—

When I see a young woman chang-
ing her tow cloth for a parasol instead
of a petticoat, or \$6 bonnet instead of
a bed-tick, I would give a pinch of my
best Rappee if some kind friend would
whisper her—

Though now so cheap, the thing, I fear,
Will, in the end, prove monstrous dear.

But of all cheap things that in the
end prove dear, razors and schoolmas-
ters are the most abominable. One
will mangle your flesh, the other will
mangle the education and morals of
your children. In too many neighbor-
hoods the price and not the qualifications
of a master is looked at. For the dif-
ference of three dollars a quarter, a man
of sense and learning will be displaced
to make way for a boobey.

Listen to old Robert. The future
usefulness and destiny of your children
depend, in a great measure, on their
education and early habits. Their ed-
ucation and their morals depend great-
ly upon their tutors. If the master be
illiterate and vicious, how can he im-
part knowledge and virtue to your
children? A man of learning will not,
cannot, devote his time and talents for
little or nothing. No man deserves more
liberal support than a schoolmaster.—
When, therefore, a man offers to teach
your children cheap, suspect him. A
child will learn more in one quarter at
a good, than in two at a poor school.
It is cheaper, therefore, in the end, to
have a good schoolmaster at an increas-
ed price, than a poor one, for you save
half the time.

It is stated in a foreign scientific
Journal, that one of the best substances
for oil, for writing ink, if it be in the
first instance, too thick for use, or at
times becomes so by evaporation, is a
strong solution of soda, which
applied in no respect, to produce de-
sired results, while it imparts no harm
to the ink, and imparts additional lustre to the
pen.

Look, for the Head and Heart.—"The
men say so, but I am sure they are
not. In the company of the head, the
heart is a mere affair of the company,
and a conversation of women is the
proper school for the heart."

To the young girls, coming to court,
and with a conscious blush, whether
they are to be a wife or a maid, each
one has a short time to give out. "The
Peg, you got so much to give?" "Yes, but
you got so much to give?" "Yes, but
you got so much to give?"

THE ROSE.

I saw a rose perfect in beauty; it rest-
ed gracefully upon its stalk, and its per-
fume filled the air. Many stopped to
gaze upon it, many bowed to taste its
fragrance, and its owner hung over it
with delight. I passed it again, and
behold it was gone—its stem was leaf-
less—its root had withered—the enclo-
sure which surrounded it was broken.
The spoiler had been there; he saw
that many admired it; he knew it was
dear to him who planted it, and beside
it he had no other plant to love. Yet
he snatched it secretly from the hand
that cherished it; he wore it on his
bosom till it hung its head and faded,
and when he saw that its glory was de-
parted, he flung it rudely away. But
it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly
did he seek to extract it; for now it
pierces the spoiler, even in his hour of
mirth. And when I saw that no man,
who had loved the beauty of the rose,
gathered again its scattered leaves, or
bound up the stalk which the hand of
violence had broken, I looked earnestly
at the spot where it grew, and my soul
received instruction. And I said, let
her who is full of beauty and admira-
tion, sit like the queen of flowers
in majesty among the daughters of
women, let her watch lest vanity enter
her heart, beguiling her to rest proudly
upon her own strength; let her remem-
ber that she standeth upon slippery
places, and "be not high-minded, but
fear."—Mrs. Sigourney.

THE SEDUCER.

If ever in the list of ruffians there
was one who might almost expect to be
blasted by lightning from heaven, it is
the cold, calculating and brutal sedu-
cer. The starving, poverty-stricken
wretch, who steals a loaf of bread, may
be excused. The dishonest tradesman
who seeks to rob his enemy of his su-
perfluous trash, may be punished with
a pain equal to his crime, as the injury
they have wrought may be repaired;
but who can brighten the ruin of a fe-
male honor, who can prevent the tears
which gush from her shrinking eyes, or
bid back the rose which has fled forever
from her cheek; hope has departed
from her bosom; and memory, as she
roams in the vision of world of depar-
ted time, and how's trembling over
scenes of purity and love, never to be
repeated or recalled, only gathers a
gloom more horrible to brood over the
utter desolation of a fond woman's
broken heart.

A Warning, Boys! Be careful!

A suit was lately instituted in Ren-
selaer county, (New-York,) against a
certain writing-master, for imprinting
a kiss on the cheek of a young lady, one
of his pupils. For this high misde-
meanor, the lecturer on chirography
was fined in the sum of 100 dollars!

EARLY RISING.

Young ladies! would you improve
your minds? know, that the morning
is the best time for study. Would you
improve your beauty? know, the morn-
ing air is the best cosmetic. Would
you enjoy pleasure without alloy? know
that the sun, rising from his yellow
couch, presents one of the most sub-
lime and beautiful scenes in nature.—
Would you delight your eyes, and re-
gale your olfactories? know, that flow-
ers are clad in their best attire, and
send forth their sweetest perfumes in
the morning.

Cabinet History.

THE CURTAIN DRAWN UP!

Correspondence of the Journal of Com.

Washington, 4th June, 1881.

Mr. Ingham, in the letter published
in a late number of the Journal of Com-
merce, says there is not the slightest
truth in the rumor, that the Cabinet
was so much distracted by the discus-
sions of its members as to render it in-
capable of transacting public business.
To what cause then would Mr. Ingham
ascribe the dissolution of the Cabinet?
Mr. Branch has ruled upon the Presi-
dent to state truly to the people, the
real cause of the dissolution. He is
challenged by the Globe of this
morning to reveal the cause as he
supposes it. Will Mr. Branch meet
this challenge, and expose the truth?
He has refused to do so, and has
declared that the cause of the dissolu-
tion is "the personal animosity of the
members of the Cabinet." This is the
cause of the dissolution. A few interesting
facts in connection with the dis-
solution, will be interesting to the
public, and I will endeavor to give out
the truth from the papers, and I
cannot but imagine how an answer to
these inquiries will be received.—
I have been thinking to-day a little
history, and perhaps have a better
idea, and therefore I will raise the veil
a little higher.

Notwithstanding the affected hanc-
cense of Mr. Van Buren, he was the
contriver of the conspiracy against Mr.
Calhoun; Mr. Crawford, Mr. Forsyth,
Mr. Hamilton, Major Lewis were his
agents; and Major Eaton, Mrs. Eaton,

and Major Barry, his auxiliaries. Mr.
Crawford has never concealed his hos-
tility to Mr. Calhoun, and is the only
person who acted in the affair openly
and without any qualification of his sen-
timents. Under the guidance of Mr.
Van Buren, General Jackson and the
other agents concerned, intended con-
cealment until the aid of Mr. Calhoun
should no longer be necessary to carry
certain nominations in the Senate. At
the instant when the magazine was ready
for explosion, I saw Mr. Calhoun in
the drawing room, as usual unsuspi-
cious, animated, gay and social; and
late in the evening on a sofa seated
with the President, apparently absorb-
ed in confidential communication. At
the same time I saw Van Buren, Eat-
on, Barry, Lewis, and Mrs. Eaton, toe
to toe, forming a whispering coterie by
the fire in the elliptic saloon. All this
alter Lewis had made his visit to Ham-
ilton of New-York. Mr. Calhoun and
his friends then held the balance of the
Senate, and swayed it for the benefit
of the President's favorites, such as Ken-
dall, Carr, Noah, Swartwout, Ogden,
Henshaw, Lewis, and Henry Lee, *cum*
multis aliis, all of whom have recom-
pensed the good services by proscribing
their benefactors.

The hour for the immolation at
length arrived, when the President,
possessing as usual an abundance of
frankness, put Mr. Crawford's letter
into the hands of Mr. Calhoun. The
rest is known. But it is meet that I
should recite to you a narrative of cer-
tain occurrences here, as certainly as-
certained as if they had been written
and certified by a notary public.

Major Eaton arrived in this city ab-
out the first of December, 1828, and
on the first of January, 1829, married
the widow of purser Timberlake, who
died about eight months previously in
the Mediterranean. The silent and
previously whispered reproaches of the
relations of Major and Mrs. Eaton, in
the life time of her first husband, now
broke out into open accusation, and
soon reached the ears of the Presi-
dent's private and political friends,
some of whom thought it due to him,
to unfold the tale, and advise him a-
gainst the nomination of Eaton to the
War Department. The sturdy, faith-
ful, and fearless friend, Col. Towson,
took it upon himself to expostulate
with the President, and warn him of the
consequences, and in the same evening
notified Major Eaton in the drawing
room of the British Minister that he
had so acted. The President persisted
in the nomination of Eaton, and he,
apprised of his peculiar relations and
those of his wife, accepted.

About the time of the inauguration,
the Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D. D. came
here from Philadelphia, and wormed
himself, in the character of a great
Jackson man, into the favor and confi-
dence of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, really
a friend of General Jackson, and a
highly useful man and popular preach-
er of this city; and in the course of their
communications, Mr. Campbell stated
objections to the nomination of Eaton,
for the like reasons assigned by Col.
Towson, adding, were he sufficiently
acquainted with General Jackson, he
would urge them in person and endea-
vor to save his Administration from
the embarrassment which the appoint-
ment would certainly produce. Dr.
Ely immediately volunteered, with the
permission of Mr. Campbell and by his
authority, to urge the objections to Ea-
ton. But mark the sequel, how and
when he executed the trust. Had it
been done then, some good might have
resulted.

The Secretary of War had scarcely
taken post when his lady undertook to
make the acquaintance of her equals as
she now supposed, and among the first,
made her advances to Mrs. Calhoun
and two or three other ladies, who
without any concert, declined the hon-
or, and hence the origin of the con-
spiracy.

So soon as the President moved into
his appropriate mansion, he selected
for himself and family the church of
Mr. Campbell, where Mr. Ingham, Mr.
Branch, Mr. Berrien, and other officers
of the government, were located. Mr.
Campbell grew in favor with the Presi-
dent, and soon gained the church to a
good wing. But by and by the dis-
cussion came, and in due time the
division was made. When the secret
to the good had passed away, and that
to do and had arrived, Dr. Ely set
out and wrote to the President the
charges and imputations against Major
Eaton and his wife, not however then
showing his authority. His letter was
transmitted to the parties implicated, and
it was soon announced that Mrs.
Eaton, accompanied by some friends,
should proceed immediately to Phila-
delphia, and there in person demand of
Dr. Ely the name of the author. He
gave the name of Mr. Campbell. On
the return of Mrs. Ely, the President
summoned Dr. Ely to Washington, and
ordered Mr. Campbell to hold
himself in readiness to confront him.—
The day of reconciliation arrived.—
Mr. Campbell, nothing daunted, pro-

ceeded to the President's Mansion,
where he found him surrounded by E-
ly, Van Buren, Ingham, Branch, and
Barry. The President immediately
demanded of Mr. Campbell whether
he had or had not made such commu-
nications to Dr. Ely, at the same time
shaking in his face all the papers ap-
pertaining to the case. Mr. Camp-
bell very calmly answered in the affir-
mative, and added that he could prove
them and much more, if he or Major
Eaton dared to put him to the trial. At
the same time Mr. Campbell denounc-
ed Dr. Ely, as guilty of treachery in
the manner he had brought up the dif-
ference, when he knew no good could
come of it.

The history of the Cabinet meeting,
and the interviews of Major Eaton and
his wife with Mr. Campbell, in the
presence of Col. Towson, and in the
study of the clergyman, where and
when the Major threatened personal
chastisement, all necessarily and natu-
rally raised a tremendous excitement a-
mong us, during which many persons
voluntarily tendered themselves as wit-
nesses to sustain the statements of Mr.
Campbell. This affair wound up by
the President's withdrawing from the
church, and compelling his amiable fa-
mily to do so too, against their own
wills. The ladies lingered behind a
Sabbath day, but at last yielded to in-
exorable authority.

In a short time Major Eaton, who
had so bravely threatened to make war
on a clergyman, mustered up courage
to question Col. Towson as to his con-
duct, not exempting his highly amia-
ble and universally beloved lady from
his menaces. This attempt involved
a correspondence terminating much to
the prejudice of the Major. For the
authenticity of this item, I refer to the
correspondence itself, and the testimo-
ny of the honorable representative in
Congress who was the medium of
communication between the principals.

The succession of defeats in all these
demonstrations, of the President and
his pet, Eaton, chafed the General so
much, that in January, 1830, he com-
missioned a member of Congress to
bear a message to Ingham, Branch and
Berrien, inviting them to resign, unless
they did forthwith make their respects
to Mrs. Eaton. They answered that
they should enter into no stipulations
affecting their private relations. The
next day the same member of Congress
was deputed to inform those gentle-
men that if they did not immediately
surrender to the terms, they should be
forthwith removed. The same answer
was returned. Fortunately as was then
supposed, some of the General's politi-
cal friends interfered, and postponed
the separation.

Pending these events, it somehow
became known to Mrs. Donelson and
Miss Easton, ladies in the family of the
President, that Mrs. Calhoun and other
ladies had declined the acquaintance of
Mrs. Eaton, who, on proper investiga-
tion to satisfy themselves as to the mo-
tive for so doing, resolved to adopt
their example. This being made known
to the General, he demanded of them
their reasons for slighting Mrs. Eaton,
when he learned, for the first time, that
Mrs. Calhoun had set the example
which had been so generally imitated.
In the midst of his rage and deep mori-
fication, the magician set his minions
to operate upon him; and it was not
long before the scheme for the annihi-
lation of Mr. Calhoun was completed.
The President acquiesced unreservedly
in the plot which has been unravel-
led in so masterly a manner in the Com-
munications. With the swiftness of
a Telegraphic communication it flew
to the extremities of the United States,
and recoiled upon the author of the
machinations with the force of a thun-
derbolt. Public opinion, unanimous
as universal, decreed his expulsion.—
He, with the Secretary of War, has
fled; and to cover their retreat, the
President has turned out Ingham and
Branch. What is to be the fate of Ber-
rien, nothing is yet certainly known.—
At one time his resignation was ex-
pected here; but it is hoped that Mr. Liv-
ingston has advised a different course.
No man could be more desirable to the
members of the new Cabinet, and no
one ought to be more acceptable to the
President, than Mr. Berrien.

Now you have the whole; and if there
be any error in the foregoing state-
ment, let it be corrected by the produc-
tion of all the documents. They are
still in existence. Mr. Ingham, Mr.
Branch, and Col. Towson, are in com-
plete possession of the whole subject;
and, if not necessary, will not, I am
sure, conceal a particle. Mr. Ingham
ought to use no time in the vindication
of himself and injured colleagues.—
They have pocketed insult enough;
they have been kicked out of office; and
they have been exhibited to the gaze of
the world as discarded officers upon
false pretences. Why then do they
not follow the example of their great
friend? Let them do as Mr. Calhoun
has done; though missions abroad or
employment at home be tendered as the
reward of their silence.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, June 21.

The murderer, MARKLEY, is to be executed at Frederick, on Friday next, the 24th inst. before 12 o'clock.

The Governor of this State is at present on a tour of observation along the different lines of Canal in the State. He is accompanied by the Surveyor General and family, Mr. Miller, Senator from Perry, and Mr. Welsh, Editor of the Harrisburg Reporter, and family. He had reached Pitsburg on Thursday week.

The article which we have given in our first page to-day, lifting up the curtain which has hitherto concealed the causes of the dissolution of the Cabinet, is of a very delicate nature; and we should have hesitated to give it place, had not the two great rival papers at the City of Washington, (the Globe and the Telegraph) by their rebutters and sur-rebutters, given a character of credibility to the matter. There appears to be no longer a doubt, that this private matter has given rise to feelings which have distracted the councils of a great nation, and thrown its cabinet into a state eventuating in dissolution.

The National Intelligencer remarks:—"It is with no pleasure—on the contrary, it is with almost unconquerable repugnance—that we introduce into our columns to-day the articles from the belligerent journals of this City, which are the organs of the two divisions of the ruling party in the government.—We have avoided, as long as it was possible, the publication of any thing concerning the grounds of the late explosion in the Cabinet, which had not the sanction of a responsible name. We should have been glad that we could have been permitted to continue the same course of conduct. But, when we find the Official paper here responding to the charges and insinuations of the Ex-Official, we cannot longer withhold these things from our readers, as impartial journalists, we owe to them. We beg that it may be understood that in such a controversy we can take no side: we stand aloof from it, not uninterested, but certainly ungratified spectators. It is not that we have any objection to see these hostile parties charging home upon one another, but that the weapons which they employ are degrading and humiliating to the character of the government.—We repeat our regret at the necessity of inserting these things, forced upon us by their having assumed an official shape. Why have the friends of the President suffered the Official paper to go into the matter at all?"

The steamboat Philadelphia, from Baltimore, struck a snag about 15 miles below Fredericksburg, Va. on the 10th inst. which penetrated her bottom—and she sunk in a short time to the water's edge. The passengers and cargo were saved.

The seat of justice for the new county of Juniata, has been fixed at Millstown.

Fayetteville Sufferers.—Public sympathy appears to be strongly awakened throughout all parts of the Union, in behalf of the sufferers at Fayetteville. The last Boston papers bring us an account of a meeting held at Faneuil Hall in that City, which is well worthy of notice for the liberality evinced on the occasion. H. G. Otis, the Mayor, presided; and, in stating the objects of the meeting, made a warm appeal to the charitable feelings of the citizens. He passed a high eulogium on the character of the people of North-Carolina, & painted the appalling desolation which in a few hours had prostrated the dwellings of five or six thousand fellow-beings, and by which a whole city was levelled to the ground. "While the Angel of destruction," said he, "had passed with such an unsparring and ruthless hand over a sister city, the people of our own town are, and have been, enjoying an abundant measure of prosperity. Let us then extend some portion of our ample means to those who, at present, have no shelter for their heads—where 'Rachel mourns for her children' because they have no bread."

The Hon. Daniel Webster also addressed the meeting in the same strain, and alluded to the present situation of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, without houses or homes, in the midst of a thinly populated country, there not being a village within twenty-five miles of them, large enough to supply them with shelter or food. He moved a series of resolutions which were adopted, impressive of the sympathy of the meeting, and nominating a committee to carry its objects into effect, by means of a general contribution from the inhabitants.

How well and promptly the Committee, of which Mr. Webster was Chairman, set about the good work, may be

seen from the following paragraph, taken from the Boston Sentinel:

"We learn that those of the above committee, who were present in the Hall, remained after the meeting was dissolved, and, on their own responsibility, to meet the pressing claims of the sufferers, resolved to forward, by last night's mail, *Two Thousand Dollars*, as an earnest, in advance, of the intended exertions of the Committee, and of the people, generally, of Boston."

Nat. Journal.

[Eight thousand dollars in cash, and a few cases of clothing, have been already forwarded from Philadelphia. Four thousand dollars were collected in one ward in N. York. Two thousand dollars were forwarded from Baltimore in anticipation of the collection.]

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 14th ult. remarks that the retrograde movement of the Russian commander-in-chief must have been dictated by a great necessity, as he has left every where an immense *materiel* behind; and that paper adds—

"As the country through which the Russians are retrograding is open, and the Polish cavalry is excellent, we may lay our account with few Russians escaping them. Letters from Memel announce the force of the insurgents to be again increased at Polangen. The prospects of the Poles are now exceedingly bright."

Another and able London editor, friendly to the Polish cause, holds this language—

"On the whole, we think that the situation of the Poles is much more favorable than we could have hoped, when we consider the force and the resources which are opposed to them; but there is no doubt, notwithstanding all we have heard to the contrary, that the war against them is extremely popular in Russia, and that if it is continued they must be finally overwhelmed.—The appearance of the cholera morbus among them accelerates this catastrophe, because it necessarily deprives them of that assistance which they have hitherto received from neutral powers, without any breach of their neutrality; and we cannot, therefore, avoid expressing our regret and surprise, that amidst all the sympathy, and even encouragement which is offered to the Poles in the recorded expressions of the members of almost every government in Europe, no hand has hitherto been held up to assist them, or to avert the blow which seems every day to threaten their destruction. Surely the affairs of Poland are as legitimate an object of national interference as those of Greece or Belgium."

Some disturbances occurred in Paris, in the second week of last month; but all was quiet there on the 15th. The government, through the *Moniteur*, expressed its resolution to put down the spirit of riot.

BALTIMORE, June 17. TRAVELLING ON THE RAIL ROAD EXTENDED.

The first track on the 2d Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was completed on Wednesday last, except a small portion of the horse path which will be finished this day and ready for travel.

This Division extends from Elliott's Mills to the fork of Patapsco, a distance of thirteen miles, and persons disposed to travel on the Rail Road may now extend their ride to the distance of twenty-six miles from Baltimore. The construction of the other track on the 2d Division is rapidly progressing and will probably be completed early in October. The Rails of both these tracks, except on a few embankments, are of granite; great quantities of which are found near the line of the Rail Road of excellent quality.

Education of the People.—In no fewer than a hundred and nine cities and towns in France, institutions have already been, or are about to be, established, at the public expense, for the instruction, by able professors, of a portion of the industrious classes of the people, in the geometrical and mechanical knowledge applicable to the useful arts. The number of pupils is estimated at between four and five thousand. Such efforts are worthy of a great nation.

The Quebec Mercury mentions that, not many days ago, one of the steamboats (St. Lawrence) left the wharf so overloaded with passengers, that she had proceeded only a short distance when it was found that the water was entering the windows and port holes; fortunately she was enabled to reach the wharf before any serious accident took place. But had the state of the boat not been observed, till it had passed the Richelieu, or had she been caught in Lake St. Peter, or indeed in any part of the river in a moderate swell, an enormous loss of human lives must have been the consequence.

The following anecdote, related last winter by a Western member of Congress, as expressive of his feelings in reference to the controversy between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, may be applied, with more propriety I think, to the war now raging between their retainers, the official and co-official organs of our beautiful Administration.

Nat. Int.

"It is known to all who are acquainted with the early history of Kentucky, that the first emigrants settled in small

squads, like the first settlements in all other frontier countries, for mutual defence. The order was, whenever an alarm was given, all were to run to that place. Early one morning the shouts and cries of a female were heard—all ran to the spot. When they arrived they saw a bear and a man engaged in combat. They had it hip and thigh, up and down, over and under, and the man's wife standing by, and hallooing "fair play! fair play!" The company ran up and insisted on parting them.—The woman said—"no—no—let them fight! for it is the first fight I ever saw, that I did not care which whipped."

New Article for Exportation.—Daniels, the witty editor of the Camden (S. C.) Journal, recommends that the New-Yorkers should ship to the Poles a cargo of semivowels, to be distributed equally among the general officers, so that the friends of a free government may be able to pronounce their names, without dislocating the jaw-bone.

A man named David Phillips hung himself a short time since at Chertsea, with a handkerchief. He was however discovered and cut down, and is likely to recover. Phillips' father made his appearance as a man was about to release him from his dangerous situation, and running up the garden, called out to the latter, "Don't cut the handkerchief, it's nearly a new one."

We understand the private disclosures made by Jeffers, alias Gibbs, the Pirate, with regard to his confederates, were communicated to the President of the United States some time since by two of the individuals to whom they were made, being advised by several respectable gentlemen to proceed to Washington for that purpose.—*Daily Courier.*

Capt. Crocker.—The New-York Mercantile Advertiser says—"This venerable Captain arrived in the Packet ship Pacific, from Liverpool, on Tuesday morning, which completed his one hundred and sixtieth passage across the Atlantic. Capt. Crocker has been a commander since the year 1792, and, with one exception, never had occasion to call upon the underwriters for loss or damages sustained at sea to vessels under his command. The case embraced in the exception was, in the ship Otis, of New-York, lying in the Downs on 17th Feb. 1807, when nearly one hundred vessels were either lost or injured, the Otis also sustained considerable damage. For Captain Crocker's exertions on that occasion, in saving his ship and cargo from total wreck, the underwriters at Lloyd's presented him with five hundred guineas, and a piece of plate valued at fifty guineas. In the long series of years, during which Capt. Crocker has been at sea, he has traded only to Europe—but he has been in almost every port in that Continent. He has saved the lives of thirty-two persons by receiving them from wrecks."

Some Eastern paper tells a good story, illustrating the effects of the American System. A farmer had learnt from the free trade advocates, that the tariff lays a duty of 25 per cent. on leather, and that the consumer pays the duty. Straight he goes to his shoemaker, determined to be imposed on no longer, and demands the price of his shoes. Being informed of this, he tells him, now you get out of me 25 per cent. duty, which you put in your pocket: throw off this, and I'll take your shoes. "Well, you will pay in produce, I suppose, as usual?" "Yes, my wife has sent you some cheese, which she says I must get ten cents a pound for." "Well, turn about is fair play; and if I deduct the duty from the shoes, you will deduct the duty from your cheese."

"Oh of course, this would be right." "Well, the price of the shoes is twelve shillings, and you say the duty is 25 per cent.; this deducted will leave the shoes only nine shillings. How much cheese have you?" "Twenty pounds, which comes to just two dollars." "Well, but neighbor, you know by the tariff the duty on imported cheese is nine cents, which deducted, leaves twenty cents for your cheese; and this, taken from the price of my shoes with the duty thrown off, will leave you ninety-two cents in my debt." Thus the poor farmer, for the first time in his life, learned, that it was by the protection of the tariff only, that he was enabled to sell his butter and cheese; and thus it is that by protection and the supporting each other, that we all live. If the farmer as well as the manufacturer were not protected by the tariff, the produce of his farm would be but poor and profitless, he would sink money on the very grain he raises.—*Monmouth Enquirer.*

The Rochester Republican states that 731 acres of wheat were cut last year in Monroe county, N. York. This it may be observed, is the product of one county, and if taken at 20 bushels to the acre, and the average price at \$1 per bushel, the return for wheat alone must exceed \$150,000.

The total amount of tolls collected on the New-York State Canals for the month of May, is two hundred & twenty thousand four hundred and ninety dollars! This is fifty-two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars more than was collected in the same month last year.

EFFECT OF STEAM COACHES.

Under this head, a late English periodical observes:—"The man who started the first steam carriage was the greatest benefactor to the cause of humanity the world ever had. Nothing could so successfully produce such complete mitigation, or rather abolition of animal suffering, as the substitution of locomotive machinery for the inhuman, merciless treatment of horses in stage coaches." In a political point of view, too, the writer views the subject as one of vast importance. We have, says he, a superabundant population, with a limited territory; while each horse requires a greater quantity of land than would be sufficient to support a man! How extensive, then, will be the beneficial effects of withdrawing two-thirds of the horses, and appropriating the land required for them, to the raising of cattle, and to agricultural purposes. The Liverpool and Manchester steam coaches have driven fourteen horse coaches off the road already. Each of these coaches employed twelve horses, there being three stages, and a change of four horses each stage—the total number of horses employed was therefore 168. Each horse, it is calculated, consumes on an average in pasturage, hay, corn, &c. annually, the produce of one acre and a half. The whole number would thus consume the produce of 252 acres. Now, suppose "every man had his acre" upon which to rear his family, (which some politicians have deemed sufficient) the maintenance of 252 families is gained to the country by these steam coaches! Taking the average number in a family at six, it will be seen, that the subsistence of 1512 individuals is thus obtained.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, to a friend, dated May 30th.

"We are about to have a brush with the Indians; the wandering band, as they are called, which consists of the disaffected part of the Fox and Sauk, (old) tribes, who inhabit the country on the west side of the Mississippi, about 300 miles above this—they have taken possession of some lands at Rock Island, in Illinois—the band is small, but will fight. I think they will be removed without much difficulty. Six hundred mounted volunteers are called on from that state, and six companies of U. States troops are ordered up from Jefferson barracks, (8 miles below this)—they are up to day."

Note for Note.—Laporte, the manager of the English Opera House, has engaged Paganini, the celebrated violinist, for the trifling sum of £600 per night! The musician draws a long bow to some purpose—semibreves sold at nearly a pound a piece!

One of the Miseries of Life.—To be walking behind a man smoking a rank segar, the wind blowing each puff directly down your throat, and the man vigilantly thwarting every effort you make to pass him.

Another Misery.—To have a presumptuous fellow, with a foul mouth, approach you so close in front, with his foul breath, when talking to you, as to make you sick.

Another Misery.—Having anticipated the gratification of feasting your fancy, and relieving a mind harassed by your perplexing Editorial duties, by the perusal of an interesting periodical just received, to discover, that some good-natured friend had carried it off.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	4 50	Rye,	67
Wheat,	1 01	Whiskey,	33
Corn,	65	Apple Brandy,	37
Oats,	31	Plaster,	2 75

PH. RECORDED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. F. Meyer, Mr. Andrew Butt, of this town, to Miss Hannah Sumner, of Carlisle.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Rev. Thomas H. W. Moore, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cumberland, Md. to Miss Mary Ann Shack, of Bedford, Pa.

B. B. & P.

On the 5th inst. Bernhart, son of Mr. David Bernhart, of Franklin township, aged about 7 years.

On the same day, Hazekiah, son of Mr. Daniel Hazekiah, of this county, in the 4th year of his age.

W. A. CARD.—The person who took from the Editor's table, on Saturday last, the June number of the "Sentinel," which had just arrived, would oblige the Editor, by favoring him with a perusal of it.

June 21.

HEALTH & PLEASURE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he taken and fitted up the

COLD SPRING ESTABLISHMENT.

ON THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Eight miles from Chambersburg, and about two and a half from the Turnpike Road, bearing to the left a short distance east of Mr. Sam'l Parviance's Inn. The road from the turnpike is in a passable condition for carriages, &c. and the accommodations at the Spring are such as he flatters himself will be pleasing to visitors.

WILLIAM REA.

June 21.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE THIRTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 2nd of July.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of \$20,000	35	100	
1	10,000	51	50
1	2,500	51	40
1	1,505	51	30
5	1,000	102	25
5	500	102	20
5	400	1479	10
10	300	11475	5
20	200		

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, June 21. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 12,
51 43 52 49 24 25 7 27

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN SHEET, late of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are discharged before the 16th of July next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of instituting suits for the recovery of the same.

J. SANDERS, Adm'r.

June 21.

4t

FOURTH OF JULY.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Monday the 4th of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order, each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
Those citizens who may feel disposed to dine with the Guards, are requested to hand in their names to either of the Committee.

John Cress,
James Persey,
George Wampler,
D. C. Kitzmiller,
Samuel Gilbert.

June 21.

tp

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THIS Institution, after having overcome the difficulties which always attend the commencement of unendowed literary establishments, has at length been placed upon a firm foundation.

All the branches of knowledge which are usually taught in similar Institutions, are here attended to:

Latin, Greek, German, Roman and Grecian Antiquities, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry with Experiments, Rhetoric, Modern & Ancient Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus or Fluxions, Astronomy, Philosophy of the Mind, Composition and Declamation, and Biblical Exercises on the Lord's day.

This Institution is under the immediate direction of Mr. M. JACOBS and the Rev. H. L. BAUGHER. The strictest attention is bestowed upon the morals of the pupils. Parents from a distance can, with the utmost confidence, entrust their children to the guardianship of this Institution. They may live, if desired, in the same family with either of the Teachers, who will pledge themselves to exercise over them a parental care. The location is remarkably healthy, and very convenient with reference to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or the District of Columbia. The year is divided into two sessions, ending on the last Wednesday of April and September, and succeeded each by a vacation of four weeks. Besides the public examinations at the close of each session, private examinations are held quarterly. A semi-annual report of the conduct, industry, and scholarship of each student will be sent to parents and guardians.

Price of tuition for Summer Session \$10—Winter \$14. The necessary expenses, including boarding, room-rent, washing and tuition, need not be more than from \$100 to \$110 annually.

Reference may be made to Professors S. S. Schmucker and E. L. Hazeltin, Gettysburg, Pa.; Professor H. Verhake, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. C. P. Krauth, Rev. C. Demmer, and Robert Ralston, Esq. Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Kurtz, Rev. J. G. Morris and Professor Miller, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Schmucker, York, Pa.; Hon. H. A. Mollenburg, Reading, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Ernst, Lebanon, Pa.; Rev. B. Kirtz, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. D. F. Schaffier, Frederick, Md.

June 21.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, Adams county, June 14.

3t

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton RAGS at this Office.

BATA POLISH NEWS.

New York, June 14.

By the packet ship Pacific, arrived this day, we have London papers to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 15th May.

IMPORTANT FROM POLAND.

"God prospers the right." The invaders of the gallant Poles have again advanced, and again been repulsed, and the "Balkan-Presser" is at length passing backwards towards his own country. The following is a despatch from the Polish commander, enclosed in a letter from Warsaw, of May 2d.

Extract of a letter, dated

Warsaw, May 2.

We have had the Polish army again at Milosna two miles distant from Warsaw. The following is a despatch from Gen. Skrzynecki:—

"Gen. Diebitsch had concentrated all his forces, and, in person, at the head of his advanced guard, attacked on the 25th our rear guard near Kufew. Col. Dembinaki commanded the Polish troops in a battle of several hours, against the enemy's overwhelming force who had 18 pieces of cannon whilst the Poles had only 5 pieces. The Russian Field Marshal endeavored to surround the Polish right wing with his main army. According to the plan formed by Skrzynecki in the commencement of the campaign, he did not intend giving battle to the overwhelming force of the Russians in that part of the country, which, it appears, is not advantageous; consequently he gave orders to the troops to retreat to Kozstzya, a retreat which was effected. Gen. Gielgud and part of Gen. Skrzynecki's corps formed a reserve guard at Minsk, which was attacked the following morning at 11 o'clock. The enemy presented a great mass of infantry and cavalry, as well as a numerous artillery, but all his attacks were repulsed, after a battle of several hours, which did all honor to Gen. Gielgud. Our loss was 5 officers, 86 subalterns and privates, killed; and 8 officers, and 184 subalterns and privates wounded. The enemy's loss, the General says, was far greater, from the well-directed fire of the Polish artillery. The General then mentions that he intended to have fought a battle at Denbe, if the enemy had offered it, which seemed to be his intention, as his movements were not to be accounted for on any other supposition; yet, in the night of the 29th, the enemy began to retreat, followed by our vanguard, which took many prisoners. In the night of the 30th, Lieut. Sierawski, with 30 chasseurs, surprised and attacked the camp of a whole regiment of Cossacks, some of whom were killed, some made prisoners, and the remainder dispersed in the forests. The detachments sent into the forests continually bring in prisoners of the dispersed brigade.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

You may depend upon this information, as Skrzynecki never exaggerates, but keeps all his plans secret. It is said that he made a feigned retreat, & wished to bring the Russians to Warsaw again, being a good position for a battle; but Diebitsch thought it better to follow him, and has now retreated faster than he advanced. It is believed that he wishes to get over the Bug again; but if he does, the Poles will attend him, they are now following him up.

By another despatch from the Polish General, it appears that the defeat of Gen. Sierawski (mentioned in our last) was more disastrous to the Poles than had been supposed. The Polish loss is allowed by themselves to have been 2000 men—but many of them, it is believed, were only dispersed in the woods, or among the villages.

It was reported at Warsaw on the 1st of May, that the Russians had retreated from Siedlec, and left there 10,000 sick. The latest accounts say that Col. Lewinski, who commands a separate detachment, has made himself master of Ocholenka, and totally defeated the corps of Gen. Sacken. Diebitsch is retreating with his whole army to the Bug, over which river he has thrown bridges.

The Warsaw Courier says, "All the accounts received in Warsaw agree that the Russian army is retreating at all points."

The London Courier of the 14th, states that authentic accounts of the retreat of the Russian army had been received.

The motives assigned by Gen. Diebitsch are, the want of provisions, and the destitute state of the country which he had invaded; but we are enabled to state positively that the cholera morbus was making frightful ravages in the army, which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were comparatively suffering little from disease.

Brody, April 21.—The terror that prevails among the Russians is beyond description. In many towns, and besides carriages loaded with the private effects of the civil officers, 450 waggons laden with feathers and wax, have arrived here. The Russian eagles on the frontiers have been every where taken down and broken to pieces, and the Polish eagle set up instead. Many Russians have concealed themselves in our forests, near Radziwillow; on the other hand, detachments of our hussars and infantry have been ordered thither. All Brody is in motion—the victory of the Poles has caused extraordinary joy. The wounded Polish soldiers are kind-

kal there is an hospital for wounded Poles.

During the few days' fighting, the young Narischin, the natural son of the late Emperor Alexander, was made prisoner. The Russian chief of the Polish army, upon the requisition of Field-Marshal Diebitsch, has consented to exchange him, but solely upon the condition of receiving back the martyr of the good cause, Col. Severin Krzyzanowski, whom the Russians still retain in prison, contrary to the law of nations, and of all our constitutional guarantees.—*Messenger Polonais*, May 2.

The Prussian State Gazette, the German organ of the Russians, says:—

"The attack on Gen. Gielgud's division near Minsk, proved particularly disastrous to the Russians; not less so the unfortunate inhabitants, nearly the whole of the town having been burnt down.

The RUSSIAN account of the advance of their troops; and subsequent retreat, concludes as follows:—

"As the army of the rebels has every where shown but little inclination to accept the battle which was offered to it; and the whole country, in which the Russian army is now, has already been the theatre of war, and is so entirely exhausted, that even a little straw is scarcely to be had, the Russian army will return to its former positions, and in the sequel, when its subsistence has been secured for a long time, will find means to compel the rebels to a battle which will decide the fate of their country. The advance of the Russian army must have convinced the Poles, that their advantages obtained in the beginning of this month are not so decisive as the enthusiastic reports of their Journals represented them."

The Hull-paper, of May 7, says:—"Capt. Grenow, of the brig Sceptre, arrived here yesterday from Memel. He reports that yesterday fortnight he was an eye-witness to a most severe contest, about 4 miles from the place, between a portion of the Russian army, attended by 1800 Cossacks, and the Lithuanian peasantry armed with muskets, scythes, and other offensive weapons. Capt. Grenow states the battle to have been sanguinary. It ended in the complete defeat of the Russians. An extensive forest protected the peasantry, who, he states, fought most bravely, and did great execution with their scythes."

Defeat and flight of Dwernicki.

The London Times of the 16th publishes a postscript dated at 4 o'clock in the morning, announcing the receipt by an express from Paris of the papers of the preceding day viz: the 15th. These are the latest advices. The defeat of Dwernicki, and his retreat into Austria, and the surrender of his troops, is confirmed, as follows:—

Letters from Vienna of the 6th instant, confirm the accounts of the disaster of General Dwernicki's corps, which was endeavoring to operate by a desperate *coup de main* in Volhynia. This gallant officer, who was left exposed after General Sierawski's defeat to the combined attacks of the Russian Generals Rudiger and Roth, had no alternative on the night of the 50th ult. or 1st inst. but to take refuge in Austrian Galicia, at Klebanowka, near Zharasz, whither he was pursued by the Russians, until a squadron of Austrian hussars interposed between the combatants, and enforced the neutrality of their province. The Russians apologized, and retired. The Poles were to surrender their arms, and he cantoned wherever the Austrian Government assigned them quarters.

The following letter from Paris of May 14, (evening) gives the latest views upon this subject from the French capital:—

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Saturday Evening, May 14.

The accounts received by the French government from the different Courts of Europe are entirely pacific. There will be a general amnesty throughout the Italian states for the parties who were engaged in their political convulsions, and even Russia, by the courier which arrived yesterday, promises moderation in extinguishing the insurrection of Poland. I have seen letters within the last day or two from the Envoy who has just returned from London to Warsaw, in which he speaks highly of the interest expressed by Lord Palmerston for the fate of Poland, and the determination avowed by that Minister to interpose in conjunction with other friendly powers to secure at least the fulfilment of the treaty of Vienna, which guaranteed a constitution for Poland. The Austrian Minister in London, in his interviews upon this subject with Lord Palmerston, when speaking of the Polish resistance, always used the term *enchanfouree* (rash enterprise), and as Count Pozzo di Borgo has uniformly done here, declared, that until their arms were laid down

the Emperor Nicholas could not listen to any terms of accommodation. It is not expected here that General Diebitsch will be able to force the entrenchments before Praga, and the general military opinion is, that he will attempt the capture of Warsaw, on the opposite side of the Vistula. His army suffers dreadfully for the want of provisions, as the country has been laid waste on his line of march. The Russian officers, who are prisoners in Warsaw, have even found it difficult to drain small supplies from the military chest of their commander, al-

of the amount of ducats which he has remitted to his captive comrades.

All is quiet at this moment in Paris; and the city is not, it seems, to be exposed to another row, until the anniversary of the barricades in July. If the lovers of disorder should *bona fide* execute this three months' truce, it will be a longer space of tranquillity than they have allowed the inhabitants during the last year.

PORTUGAL.

Miguel has exhibited his utter folly and imbecility, as was necessarily expected. An English squadron appeared off the Tagus on the 26th. On the day preceding, the English Consul General received despatches by a steamer, upon which he acted immediately, demanding on behalf of his government, that the Judge Conservator at Oporto, Caneiro, and Sa, should be dismissed, and the one elected by the resident British merchants recognized, and the recognition officially published in the Lisbon Gazette; that the Captain of the Diana frigate, who detained the St. Helena Packet off Terceira, should be dismissed; that several magistrates who have violated the rights of British

subjects, should be dismissed, and others reprimanded; that several soldiers should be punished, and their officers dismissed, for the same cause; and that compensation should be made for various exactions at the custom-house, and also to a large amount in the nature of vindictive damages for unlawful arrests and detentions. The Consul was instructed that the demands admitted of no modification or negotiation. All these demands, humiliating as they must have been to the arrogant but helpless tyrant, were speedily complied with, and announcements of the dismissal of the officers, complained of, appeared in his own official Gazette on the 4th of May. He had been allowed exactly ten days for consideration. The Morning Herald says:—

"At the first summons his dastard spirit sunk within him; all the efforts of Count Bastos, a Minister of his guilty pleasures, and the empty parade of a few additional guns upon the Castle of Lisbon, could not reassure him; and, before the expiration of the allotted time, Don Miguel surrendered at discretion. This is a great triumph for English interests in Portugal, but unfortunately, nothing for the general cause of humanity and liberty. Had the miscreant been more strongly advised to resist, his obstinacy and his usurpation might have met with a common punishment; but, as the matter now stands, there is too much reason to fear that his cowardly temporizing will screen him a little time longer from a well-merited retribution, and subject Portugal still to his domination. Something may, however, be expected from the American and French squadrons, which have still their accounts to settle with him, and which are hovering about the mouth of the Tagus. With respect to ourselves, this victory can excite no exultation, for there is no honor in triumphing over a coward; but it necessarily provokes feelings of surprise, indignation, and disgust, that an abominable rule, which is shaken thus easily, should be suffered, by the tortuous policies of any Administration, to acquire such a consistency as that of Don Miguel has done. It would also appear that Miguel had complied with the demands of the French Government. The *Messenger des Chambers*, of the 17th, says:—

The Finistère Journal of Brest contains the following article:—"We learn from a source which may be deemed authentic, that Don Miguel has agreed to give France the satisfaction and indemnities she requires. This will sufficiently explain the suspension of the levy of marines ordered by the Minister of the Naval Department, and prove to that Government that France shall be respected and obeyed every time she assumes an attitude worthy of herself."

ENGLAND.

The returns of the elections, so far as heard, give a change in favor of Reform, of 138 members—and it is supposed the majority will be increased.

Sir Walter Scott, the great Novelist, has had an attack of decided apoplectic tendency, and is languishing in a very precarious state.

IRELAND.

A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant, declaring that the county of Clare, and several baronies in Galway, Limerick, and Tipperary, are placed under the protection of the Peace Preservation Act.

The Limerick Chronicle complains that its columns are burdened with a mass of outrages from the county of Clare. "Not content with the murders of civilians or policemen, the insurgents have turned their arms against the King's forces. The host of conspirators now arraigned in Clare, has set at defiance every obligation of law or religion."

BELGIUM.

The Brussels papers state that the National Congress had been convened for the 18th of May, when the decision of the Prince of Coburg with respect to the offer of the Crown was expected to be definitely announced—and that it would then be decided whether hostilities should be resumed. It is announced, in all quarters, that Prince Leopold has accepted the Crown of Belgium. Great disturbances continued at Brussels. Numerous patrols traversed the streets day and night, and

Various Matters.

Hagerstown, June 16.

Accounts from many parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and our own state, concur in representing the ravages of the fly in the growing crop of wheat, as very destructive. In this county, from present appearances, the crop will fall something short of an average one. Some fields have a fine appearance and others are almost entirely cut to pieces. The crop of rye, in this neighborhood, is promising—the corn backward.

CARLISLE, June 16.

We called, yesterday morning, at the store of Mr. Given to see a piece of Brussels carpeting just finished at the factory of that gentleman in the neighborhood of this place. We believe it is the first piece of that description of carpeting he has manufactured and his success in this experiment is of the most flattering nature. In point of beauty and the quality of the fabric, so far as we are able to judge, we have never seen it excelled by the imported article.

WHEELING, June 11.

Another Steamboat Lost.—On Saturday night last, about 75 miles below Cincinnati, the Steamboat SYLPH, on her way up was struck by the Charleston, and sunk in three minutes. She had about 30 cabin and 50 or 60 deck passengers, who had barely time to escape from their births, undressed, and leaving their baggage behind. A few jumped into the yacht, and the rest were taken on board the Charleston, which rounded to immediately. One gentleman, a bookseller of Louisville, name not recollected, was lost, supposed to have been killed by the bowsprit of the Charleston at the time she struck. The steamboats Highlander and Ben Franklin came along soon after the accident, and rendered every assistance in their power.—*Gaz.*

[From the Journ. of Com. of June 11.]

Terrible Explosion.—A Rio Janeiro paper of April 13th, contains an account of a violent thunderstorm which descended upon port Alegre on the 11th of March. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning struck in several places. A powder house about a league from the city, containing 37,500 pounds of powder, was struck and blown to atoms. The explosion shook the whole city like an earthquake. The houses on the margin of the river felt the shock most, and every building received more or less injury. All the materials of the powder house were thrown to the distance of more than 200 rods; the foundations were torn up, and not a tile or beam was left. The woods in the immediate vicinity were swept down, and the largest trees torn up by the roots. At a distance of sixteen or twenty rods from the magazine, a military guard was quartered, and although the building which they were in was greatly injured, particularly in the roof, not a single soldier suffered any material harm. Several cattle, which happened to be near, were killed.

It is stated that since the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence this season, thirteen thousand four hundred emigrants have arrived at Quebec. The largest number of these were from Ireland, most of whom are accustomed to agricultural pursuits. It is estimated that 40,000 emigrants from Great Britain will arrive at Quebec in the course of the present year.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Fayetteville Fire.—A gentleman in Fayetteville, under date of May 31, writes to his brother, that there is but one block of buildings standing in that town. For a mile in length, and half a mile in width, there is not a house standing. It is peculiarly fortunate that no lives were lost in the general conflagration. Since the fire several people have died, probably from excessive anxiety and fatigue. The town affords no medicine for the sick, and provisions are said to be 100 per cent advance. The case of our distressed fellow-citizens in Fayetteville, calls for the humane and charitable disposition of all. Hundreds of those who were in comfortable circumstances before the fire, found themselves, by the act of Providence, reduced immediately to absolute poverty and want, without the means of providing for themselves and families food and raiment; they had not where to lay their heads. The distress is general throughout the whole community; they are all sufferers without the means of administering to each other's relief.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec, this season, up to the 3d inst. was 19,874. A considerable proportion of them, it is presumed, will find their way to the United States. If they repair directly to the new settlements, instead of crowding into our cities and towns, already over supplied with that species of population, we care not how many or how few take up their abode among us. It is estimated that the increase of population in the United States by means of emigrants, is about 1000 a week; while the natural increase is more than 1000 a day. The process of amalgamation is rapid, and the name American speedily swallows up all oth-

CONCILIATION.

Our Irish files mention an instance of conciliation truly worthy of record. In Carrick-on-Suir, the Protestant inhabitants determined unanimously, at their vestry on Easter Tuesday, to take upon themselves the payment of the entire church cess, and not to allow the Catholics to pay the slightest portion of it. A vote of thanks from the Catholics to the Protestant inhabitants and their Rector, was proposed by Edmund Power, Esq. which passed amid enthusiastic cheers. Such feelings are really deserving of public approbation.

N. Y. Truth Teller.

Education in Poland.—Every thing relating to this unhappy country is interesting at the moment. From published tables, as we are informed by the London Quarterly Journal of Education, it appears that the University of Warsaw consists of five faculties—Theology (Catholic) 6 Professors, Law 8, Physic and Mathematics 10, Medicine 10, Literature and Arts 14. In 1830 the University counted 750 students. It has an expensive observatory, a botanic garden, containing ten thousand plants, a zoological cabinet, a museum of ancient and modern works of art, medals, minerals, &c. and a library of one hundred and fifty thousand volumes. Such is the literary establishment of a city of 80,000 inhabitants, in ignorant, enslaved Poland. What shall we say of the free and enlightened cities of the United States! The Lyceums, Academies and Colleges of Warsaw contain 1613 pupils; besides these there are schools for the Jews, the deaf and dumb, the military profession, engineering, agriculture, science, &c. There are eleven palatine schools in various parts of the kingdom, besides district schools, elementary schools, and Sunday schools for the poor; we presume in small number. Out of a population of four millions, there were forty thousand pupils in 1830, instructed by 1756 professors and teachers, or only one in one hundred of the whole number of inhabitants. A committee of public instruction superintends these schools.

Another account states the number of pupils at only 28,000.

Warsaw has twenty-eight journals, including newspapers and magazines; and every palatinate has a newspaper in its chief town.

Females are prepared to become instructresses of Sunday schools for their own sex, under the direction of commissioners.

What Mules think of Railway conveyance.—The produce of the Mauch Chunk Coal (anthracite) Mine, in Pa. is conveyed to a village of the same name in waggons, running on an inclined railway; and to each train of 42 waggons there are 7 cars attached, containing 28 mules, which are employed to draw back the waggons when emptied. Professor Silliman states, that the mules readily perform the duty of drawing up the empty waggons, but that "having once experienced the comfort of riding down, they appear to regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures, not even the sharpest whipping can ever induce them to descend in any other way."

Who's in a name?—At a recent Assize in England, William Lacey was convicted as a pick pocket, and Henry Honor was sent to jail for perjury!

According to the New-York Mercantile, a live *Alligator* was seen on Friday in the dock between Murray and Pine street wharves, of that city.

Another Murder.—The Lancaster Herald of Friday last, says:—On the night of Thursday, the second inst. a man named Kaufman, was so severely beaten by another named John Albright, as is supposed to have caused his death on the Sunday following. Albright has been arrested, and is now in jail.

Runaway Negroes.—Thomas Hand, of Cape May, was killed on Wednesday week by a shot from a party of runaway Virginia negroes. The owners of the negroes came over from Cape Henlopen on Wednesday morning, and cruised off Cape Island in search of them, who were supposed to be in an open boat. Between two and three o'clock the blacks were discovered by the inhabitants on shore, some eight or ten of whom immediately gave chase in a whale boat. On meeting the blacks, a gun was fired from the whale boat with a view to frighten them, and render their apprehension the more easy, but which was returned with a volley from the negroes, and Mr. Hand received a ball in his forehead which caused immediate death, and another of the party had his hair pierced by a ball. The negroes, who had just been shaping their course for New-York, they were supposed to be 11 or 12 in number, two of whom were women.

Fayetteville, N. C.—Public meetings have been held in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Norfolk, Raleigh, Lancaster, York, Carlisle, and numerous other places, for the purpose of appointing Committees to collect donations in aid of the sufferers by the late distressing fire at Fayetteville, and from some places funds in advance on expected contributions have been



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, June 21.

The murderer, MARKLEY, is to be executed at Frederick, on Friday next, the 24th inst. before 12 o'clock.

The Governor of this State is at present on a tour of observation along the different lines of Canal in the State. He is accompanied by the Surveyor General and family, Mr. Miller, Senator from Perry, and Mr. Welsh, Editor of the Harrisburg Reporter, and family. He had reached Pittsburg on Thursday week.

The article which we have given in our first page to-day, lifting up the curtain which has hitherto concealed the causes of the dissolution of the Cabinet, is of a very delicate nature; and we should have hesitated to give it place, had not the two great rival papers at the City of Washington, (the Globe and the Telegraph) by their rebutters and sur-rebutters, given a character of credibility to the matter. There appears to be no longer a doubt, that this private matter has given rise to feelings which have distracted the councils of a great nation, and thrown its cabinet into a state eventuating in dissolution.

The National Intelligencer remarks—

"It is with no pleasure—on the contrary, it is with almost unconquerable repugnance—that we introduce into our columns to-day the articles from the belligerent journals of this City, which are the organs of the two divisions of the ruling party in the government. We have avoided, as long as it was possible, the publication of any thing concerning the grounds of the late explosion in the Cabinet, which had not the sanction of a responsible name. We should have been glad that we could have been permitted to continue the same course of conduct. But, when we find the Official paper here responding to the charges and insinuations of the Ex-Official, we cannot longer withhold these things from our readers, without a disregard of the duty which, as impartial journalists, we owe to them. We beg that it may be understood that in such a controversy we can take no side: we stand aloof from it, not uninterested, but certainly ungratified spectators. It is not that we have any objection to see these hostile parties charging home upon one another, but that the weapons which they employ are degrading and humiliating to the character of the government. We repeat our regret at the necessity of inserting these things, forced upon us by their having assumed an official shape. Why have the friends of the President suffered the Official paper to go into the matter at all?"

The steamboat Philadelphia, from Baltimore, struck a snag about 15 miles below Fredericksburg, Va. on the 10th inst. which penetrated her bottom—and she sunk in a short time to the water's edge. The passengers and cargo were saved.

The seat of justice for the new county of Juniata, has been fixed at Mifflintown.

Fayetteville Sufferers.—Public sympathy appears to be strongly awakened throughout all parts of the Union, in behalf of the sufferers at Fayetteville. The last Boston papers bring us an account of a meeting held at Faneuil Hall in that City, which is well worthy of notice for the liberality evinced on the occasion. H. G. Otis, the Mayor, presided; and, in stating the objects of the meeting, made a warm appeal to the charitable feelings of the citizens. He passed a high eulogium on the character of the people of North-Carolina, & painted the appalling desolation which in a few hours had prostrated the dwellings of five or six thousand fellow-beings, and by which a whole city was levelled to the ground. "While the Angel of destruction," said he, "had passed with such an unsparring and ruthless hand over a sister city, the people of our own town are, and have been enjoying an abundant measure of prosperity. Let us then extend some portion of our ample means to those who, at present, have no shelter for their heads—where Rachael mourns for her children" because they have no bread.

The Hon. Daniel Webster also addressed the meeting in the same strain, and in the same generous spirit.

The inhabitants of Fayetteville, without houses or homes, in the midst of a thinly populated country, there not being a village within twenty-five miles of them, large enough to supply them with shelter or food. He moved a series of resolutions which were adopted, impressive of the sympathy of the meeting, and nominating a committee to carry its objects into effect, by means of a general contribution from the inhabitants.

How well and promptly the Committee, of which Mr. Webster was Chair-

seen from the following paragraph, taken from the Boston Sentinel:

"We learn that those of the above committee, who were present in the Hall, remained after the meeting was dissolved, and, on their own responsibility, to meet the pressing claims of the sufferers, resolved to forward, by last night's mail, Two Thousand Dollars, as an earnest in advance of the intended exertions of the Committee, and of the people, generally, of Boston."

Nat. Journal.

[Eight thousand dollars in cash, and a few cases of clothing, have been already forwarded from Philadelphia. Four thousand dollars were collected in one ward in N. York. Two thousand dollars were forwarded from Baltimore in anticipation of the collection.]

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 14th inst. remarks that the retrograde movement of the Russian commander-in-chief must have been dictated by a great necessity, as he has left every where an immense material behind; and that paper adds—

"As the country through which the Russians are retrograding is open, and the Polish cavalry is excellent, we may expect to see them with few Russian casualties. Letters from Memel announce the force of the insurgents to be again increased at Polangen. The prospects of the Poles are now exceedingly bright."

Another and able London editor, friendly to the Polish cause, holds this language—

"On the whole, we think that the situation of the Poles is much more favorable than we could have hoped, when we consider the force and the resources which are opposed to them; but there is no doubt, notwithstanding all we have heard to the contrary, that the war against them is extremely popular in Russia, and that if it is continued they must be finally overwhelmed. The appearance of the cholera morbus among them accelerates this catastrophe, because it necessarily deprives them of that assistance which they have hitherto received from neutral powers, without any breach of their neutrality; and we cannot, therefore, avoid expressing our regret and surprise, that amidst all the sympathy, and even encouragement which is offered to the Poles in the recorded expressions of the members of almost every government in Europe, no hand has hitherto been held up to assist them, or to avert the blow which seems every day to threaten their destruction. Surely the affairs of Poland are as legitimate an object of national interference as those of Greece or Belgium."

Some disturbances occurred in Paris, in the second week of last month; but all was quiet there on the 15th. The government, through the Moniteur, expressed its resolution to put down the spirit of riot.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

TRAVELLING ON THE RAIL ROAD EXTENDED.

The first track on the 2d Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was completed on Wednesday last, except a small portion of the horse path which will be finished this day and ready for travel.

This Division extends from Elliott's Mills to the fork of Patuxent, a distance of thirteen miles, and persons disposed to travel on the Rail Road may now extend their ride to the distance of twenty-six miles from Baltimore. The construction of the other track on the 2d Division is rapidly progressing and will probably be completed early in October. The Rails of both these tracks, except on a few embankments, are of granite; great quantities of which are found near the line of the Rail Road of excellent quality.

Education of the People.—In no fewer than a hundred and nine cities and towns in France, institutions have already been, or are about to be, established, at the public expense, for the instruction, by able professors, of a portion of the industrious classes of the people, in the geometrical and mechanical knowledge applicable to the useful arts. The number of pupils is estimated at between four and five thousand. Such efforts are worthy of a great nation.

The Quebec Mercury mentions that, not many days ago, one of the steamboats (St. Lawrence) left the wharf so overloaded with passengers, that she had proceeded only a short distance when it was found that the water was entering the windows and port holes; fortunately she was enabled to regain the wharf before any serious accident took place. But had the state of the boat not been observed, till it had passed the Richelieu, or had she been caught in Lake St. Peter, or indeed in any part of the river in a moderate current, the loss of human lives must have been the consequence.

The following anecdote, related last winter by a Western member of Congress, as expressive of his feelings in reference to the controversy between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, may be applied, with more propriety I think, to the war now raging between their retainers, the official and ex-official organs of our beautiful Administration.

Nat. Int.

"It is known to all who are acquainted with the early history of Kentucky, that the first emigrants settled in small

squads, like the first settlements in all other frontier countries, for mutual defence. The order was, whenever an alarm was given, all were to run to that place. Early one morning the shouts and cries of a female were heard—all ran to the spot. When they arrived they saw a bear and a man engaged in combat. They had it hip and thigh, up and down, over and under, and the man's wife standing by, and hallooing "fair play! fair play!" The company ran up and insisted on parting them. The woman said—"no—no—let them fight! for it is the first fight I ever saw, that I did not care which whipped."

New Article for Exportation.—Daniels, the witty editor of the Camden (S. C.) Journal, recommends that the New Yorkers should ship to the Poles a cargo of semivowels, to be distributed equally among the general officers, so that the friends of a free government may be able to pronounce their names, without dislocating the jaw-bone.

A man named David Phillips hung himself a short time since at Chertsey, with a handkerchief. He was however discovered and cut down, and is likely to recover. Phillips' father made his appearance as a man was about to release him from his dangerous situation, and running up the garden, called out to the latter, "Don't cut the handkerchief, it's nearly a new one."

We understand the private disclosures made by Jeffers, alias Gibbs, the Pirate, with regard to his confederates, were communicated to the President of the United States some time since by two of the individuals to whom they were made, being advised by several respectable gentlemen to proceed to Washington for that purpose.—Daily Courier.

Capt. Crocker.—The New-York Mercantile Advertiser says—"This venerable Captain arrived in the Packet ship Pacific, from Liverpool, on Tuesday morning, which completed his one hundred and sixtieth passage across the Atlantic." Capt. Crocker has been a commander since the year 1792, and, with one exception, never had occasion to call upon the underwriters for loss or damages sustained at sea to vessels under his command. The case embraced in the exception was, in the ship Otis, of New-York, lying in the Downs on 17th Feb. 1807, when nearly one hundred vessels were either lost or injured, the Otis also sustained considerable damage. For Captain Crocker's exertions on that occasion, in saving his ship and cargo from total wreck, the underwriters at Lloyd's presented him with five hundred guineas, and a piece of plate valued at fifty guineas. In the long series of years, during which Capt. Crocker has been at sea, he has traded only to Europe—but he has been in almost every port in that Continent. He has saved the lives of thirty-two persons by receiving them from wrecks.

Some Eastern paper tells a good story, illustrating the effects of the American System. A farmer had learnt from the free trade advocates, that the tariff lays a duty of 25 per cent. on leather, and that the consumer pays the duty. Straight he goes to his shoemaker, determined to be imposed on no longer, and demands the price of his shoes. Being informed of this, he tells him, now you get out of me 25 per cent. duty, which you put in your pocket: throw off this, and I'll take your shoes. "Well, you will pay in produce, I suppose, as usual." "Yes, my wife has sent you some cheese, which she says I must get ten cents a pound for." "Well, turn about is fair play; and if I deduct the duty from the shoes, you will deduct the duty from your cheese." "Oh, of course, this would be right." "Well, the price of the shoes is twelve shillings, and you say the duty is 25 per cent.; this deducted will leave the shoes only nine shillings. How much cheese have you?" "Twenty pounds, which comes to just two dollars." "Well, but neighbor, you know by the tariff the duty on imported cheese is nine cents, which deducted, leaves twenty cents for your cheese; and this, taken from the price of my shoes with the duty thrown off, will leave you ninety-two cents in my debt." Thus the poor farmer, for the first time in his life, learned; that it was by the protection of the tariff only, that he was enabled to sell his butter and cheese; and thus it is that by protection and the supporting each other, that we all live.

If the farmer as well as the manufacturer were not protected by the tariff, the produce of his farm would be but poor and profitless, he would sink money on the very grain he raises.—Monmouth Enquirer.

The Rochester Republican states that 50,201 acres of wheat were cut last year in Monroe county, N. York.

This, it may be observed, is the product of one county, and if taken at 20 bushels to the acre, and the average price at \$1 per bushel, the return for wheat alone must exceed \$1,000,000!

The total amount of tolls collected on the New-York State Canals for the month of May, is two hundred & twenty thousand four hundred and ninety one dollars! This is fifty-two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars more than was collected in the same month last year.

EFFECT OF STEAM COACHES.

Under this head, a late English periodical observes:—"The man who started the first steam carriage was the greatest benefactor to the cause of humanity the world ever had. Nothing could so successfully produce such complete mitigation, or rather abolition of animal suffering, as the substitution of locomotive machinery for the inhuman, merciless treatment of horses in stage coaches." In a political point of view, too, the writer views the subject as one of vast importance. We have, says he, a superabundant population, with a limited territory; while each horse requires a greater quantity of land than would be sufficient to support a man! How extensive, then, will be the beneficial effects of withdrawing two-thirds of the horses, and appropriating the land required for them, to the raising of cattle, and to agricultural purposes. The Liverpool and Manchester steam coaches have driven fourteen horse coaches off the road already. Each of these coaches employed twelve horses, there being three stages, and a change of four horses each stage—the total number of horses employed was therefore 168. Each horse, it is calculated, consumes on an average in pasturage, hay, corn, &c. annually, the produce of one acre and a half. The whole number would thus consume the produce of 252 acres. Now, suppose "every man had his acre" upon which to rear his family, (which some politicians have deemed sufficient) the maintenance of 252 families is gained to the country by these steam coaches! Taking the average number in a family at six, it will be seen, that the subsistence of 1512 individuals is thus obtained.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, to a friend, dated May 30th.

"We are about to have a brush with the Indians; the wandering band, as they are called, which consists of the disaffected part of the Fox and Sauk (old) tribes, who inhabit the country on the west side of the Mississippi, about 300 miles above this—they have taken possession of some lands at Rock Island, in Illinois—the band is small, but will fight. I think they will be removed without much difficulty. Six hundred mounted volunteers are called on from that state, and six companies of U. States troops are ordered up from Jefferson barracks, (8 miles below this)—they are up to day."

Note for Note.—Laporte, the manager of the English Opera House, has engaged Paganini, the celebrated violinist, for the trifling sum of £600 per night! The musician draws a long bow to some purpose—senitrevres sold at nearly a pound a piece!

One of the Miseries of Life.—To be walking behind a man smoking a rank segar, the wind blowing each puff directly down your throat, and the man vigilantly thwarting every effort you make to pass him.

Another Misery.—To have a presumptuous fellow, with a foul mouth, approach you so close in front, with his foul breath, when talking to you, as to make you sick.

Another Misery.—Having anticipated the gratification of feasting your fancy, and relieving a mind harassed by your perplexing Editorial duties, by the perusal of an interesting periodical just received, to discover, that some good-natured friend had carried it off.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	4 50	Rye,	67
Wheat,	1 04	Whiskey,	33
Corn,	65	Apple Brandy,	37
Oats,	34	Plaster,	3 75

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. F. Heyer, Mr. Andran Butt, of this town, to Miss Hannah Sumno, of Carlisle.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Rev. Thomas H. W. Monroe, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cumberland, Md. to Miss Mary Ann Struck, of Bedford, Pa.

DIED,

On the 5th inst. Bernhard, son of Mr. David Beecher, of Franklin township, aged about 7 years.

On the same day, Hezekiah, son of Mr. Daniel Geiselman, of this county, in the 4th year of his age.

A CARD.—The person who took from the Editor's table, on Saturday last, the June number of the "Cas-ket," which had just arrived, would oblige the Editor, by favoring him with a perusal of it.

June 21.

HEALTH & PLEASURE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he taken and fitted up the

COLD SPRING

ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Eight miles from Chambersburg, and about two and an half from the Turnpike road, leaving it to the left a short distance east of Mr. Sam'l Purviance's Inn. The road from the turnpike is in a passable condition for carriages, &c. and the accommodations at the Spring are such as he flatters himself will be pleasing to visitors.

WILLIAM REA.

June 21.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE THIRTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 2nd of July.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	35	100
1	10,000	51
1	2,500	51
1	1,505	51
5	1,000	102 1/2
5	500	102
5	400	1479
10	300	11475
20	200	

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, June 21.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 12,

51 43 52 49 24 25 7 27

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN SHEET, late of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are discharged before the 15th of July next, they shall be under the disagreeable necessity of instituting suits for the recovery of the same.

J. SANDERS, Adm'r.

June 21.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Monday the 4th of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order, each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order, G. ARMOR, Q. S.

Those citizens who may feel disposed to dine with the Guards, are requested to hand in their names to either of the Committee.

John Cress,

James Perney,

George Wampler,

D. C. Kitzmiller,

Samuel Gilbert.

June 21.

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THIS Institution, after having overcome the difficulties which always attend the commencement of unendowed literary establishments, has at length been placed upon a firm foundation.

All the branches of knowledge which are usually taught in similar Institutions, are here attended to:

Latin, Greek, German, Roman and Grecian Antiquities, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry with Experiments, Rhetoric, Modern & Ancient Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus or Fluxions, Astronomy, Philosophy of the Mind, Composition and Declamation, and Biblical Exercises on the Lord's day.

This Institution is under the immediate direction of Mr. M. JACOBS and the Rev. H. L. BAUGHER. The strictest attention is bestowed upon the morals of the pupils. Parents from a distance can, with the utmost confidence, entrust their children to the guardianship of this Institution. They may live, if desired, in the same family with either of the Teachers, who will pledge themselves to exercise over them a parental care. The location is remarkably healthy, and very convenient with reference to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or the District of Columbia.

The year is divided into two sessions, ending on the last Wednesday of April and September, and succeeded each by a vacation of four weeks. Besides the public examinations at the close of each session, private examinations are held quarterly. A semi-annual report of the conduct, industry, and scholarship of each student will be sent to parents and guardians.

Price of tuition for Summer Session \$10—Winter \$14. The necessary expenses, including boarding, room-rent, washing and tuition, need not be more than from \$100 to \$110 annually.

Reference may be made to Professors S. S. Schmucker and E. L. Hazelius, Gettysburg, Pa.; Professor H. Vethake,

Princeton, N. J.; Rev. C. P. Krauth, Rev. C. Demme, and Robert Ralston, Esq. Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Kurtz, Rev. J. G. Morris and Professor Miller, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Schmucker, York, Pa.; Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, Reading, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Ernst, Lebanon, Pa.; Rev. B. Kurtz, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, Frederick,

June 21.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Adams

county, June 14.

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton

CRAGS at this Office.

June 21.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, June 14.

By the packet ship Pacific, arrived this day, we have London papers to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th May.

IMPORTANT FROM POLAND.

"God prospers the right!" The invaders of the gallant Poles have again advanced, and again been repulsed, and the "Balkan-Passer" is at length passing backwards towards his own country. The following is a despatch from the Polish commander, enclosed in a letter from Warsaw, of May 2d.

Extract of a letter, dated

Warsaw, May 2.

We have had the Polish army again at Milosna two miles distant from Warsaw. The following is a despatch from Gen. Skrzynecki:—

"Gen. Diebitsch had concentrated all his forces, and, in person, at the head of his advanced guard, attacked on the 25th our rear guard near Kuflew.—Col. Dembinaki commanded the Polish troops in a battle of several hours, against the enemy's overwhelming force who had 18 pieces of cannon whilst the Poles had only 4 pieces. The Russian Field Marshal endeavored to surround the Polish right wing with his main army. According to the plan formed by Skrzynecki in the commencement of the campaign, he did not intend giving battle to the overwhelming force of the Russians in that part of the country, which, it appears, is not advantageous; consequently he gave orders to the troops to retreat to Kostrzya, a retreat which was effected. Gen. Gielgud and part of Gen. Skrzynecki's corps formed a reserve guard at Minsk, which was attacked the following morning at 11 o'clock. The enemy presented a great mass of infantry and cavalry, as well as a numerous artillery, but all his attacks were repulsed, after a battle of several hours, which did all honor to Gen. Gielgud. Our loss was 3 officers, 86 subalterns and privates, killed; and 8 officers, and 184 subalterns and privates wounded. The enemy's loss, the General says, was far greater, from the well-directed fire of the Polish artillery. The General then mentions that he intended to have fought a battle at Denbe, if the enemy had offered it, which seemed to be his intention, as his movements were not to be accounted for on any other supposition; yet, in the night of the 29th, the enemy began to retreat, followed by our vanguard, which took many prisoners. In the night of the 30th, Lieut. Sierawski, with 30 chasseurs, surprised and attacked the camp of a whole regiment of Cossacks, some of whom were killed, some made prisoners, and the remainder dispersed in the forests. The detachments sent into the forests continually bring in prisoners of the dispersed brigade.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

You may depend upon this information, as Skrzynecki never exaggerates, but keeps all his plans secret. It is said that he made a feigned retreat, & wished to bring the Russians to Warsaw again, being a good position for a battle; but Diebitsch thought it better to follow him, and has now retreated faster than he advanced. It is believed that he wishes to get over the Bug again; but if he does, the Poles will attend him, they are now following him up.

By another despatch from the Polish General, it appears that the defeat of Gen. Sierawski [mentioned in our last] was more disastrous to the Poles than had been supposed. The Polish loss is allowed by themselves to have been 2000 men—but many of them, it is believed, were only dispersed in the woods, or among the villages.

It was reported at Warsaw on the 1st of May, that the Russians had retreated from Siedlec, and left there 10,000 sick. The latest accounts say that Col. Lewinski, who commands a separate detachment, has made himself master of Ocholenka, and totally defeated the corps of Gen. Sacken. Diebitsch is retreating with his whole army to the Bug, over which river he has thrown bridges.

The Warsaw Courier says, "All the accounts received in Warsaw agree that the Russian army is retreating at all points."

The London Courier of the 14th, states that authentic accounts of the retreat of the Russian army had been received.

The motives assigned by Gen. Diebitsch are, the want of provisions, and the destitute state of the country which he had invaded; but we are enabled to state positively that the cholera morbus was making frightful ravages in the army, which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were comparatively suffering little from disease.

Brody, April 21.—The terror that prevails among the Russians is beyond description—all fly to our town, and besides carriages loaded with the private effects of the civil officers, 450 waggons laden with feathers and wax, have arrived here. The Russian eagles on the frontiers have been every where taken down and broken to pieces, and the Polish eagle set up instead. Many Russians have concealed themselves in our forests, near Radziwillow; on the other hand, detachments of our hussars and infantry have been ordered thither. All Brody is in motion—the victory of the Poles has caused extraordinary joy. The wounded Polish soldiers are kindly assisted here. In every house at So-

kal there is an hospital for wounded Poles.

During the few days' fighting, the young Narischin, the natural son of the late Emperor Alexander, was made prisoner. The Commander-in-chief of the Polish army, upon the requisition of Field-Marshal Diebitsch, has consented to exchange him, but solely upon the condition of receiving back the martyr of the good cause, Col. Severin Krzyzanowski, whom the Russians still retain in prison, contrary to the law of nations, and of all our constitutional guarantees.—*Messenger Polonia, May 2.*

The Prussian State Gazette, the German organ of the Russians, says:

"The attack on Gen. Gielgud's division near Minsk, proved particularly disastrous to the Russians; not less so the unfortunate inhabitants, nearly the whole of the town having been burnt down.

The RUSSIAN account of the advance of their troops, and subsequent retreat, concludes as follows:—

"As the army of the rebels has every where shown but little inclination to accept the battle which was offered to it; and the whole country, in which the Russian army is now, has already been the theatre of war, and is so entirely exhausted, that even a little straw is scarcely to be had, the Russian army will return to its former positions, and in the sequel, when its subsistence has been secured for a long time, will find means to compel the rebels to a battle which will decide the fate of their country. The advance of the Russian army must have convinced the Poles, that their advantages obtained in the beginning of this month are not so decisive as the enthusiastic reports of their Journals represented them."

The Hull paper, of May 7, says:—"Capt. Grenow, of the brig Sceptre, arrived here yesterday from Memel.—He reports that yesterday fortnight he was an eye-witness to a most severe contest, about 4 miles from the place, between a portion of the Russian army, attended by 1800 Cossacks, and the Lithuanian peasantry armed with muskets, scythes, and other offensive weapons. Capt. Grenow states the battle to have been sanguinary. It ended in the complete defeat of the Russians.—An extensive forest protected the peasantry, who, he states, fought most bravely, and did great execution with their scythes."

Defeat and flight of Dwernicki.

The London Times of the 16th publishes a postscript dated at 4 o'clock in the morning, announcing the receipt by an express from Paris of the papers of the preceding day viz: the 15th.—These are the latest advices. The defeat of Dwernicki, and his retreat into Austria, and the surrender of his troops, is confirmed, as follows:—

Letters from Vienna of the 6th instant, confirm the accounts of the disaster of General Dwernicki's corps, which was endeavoring to operate by a desperate *coup de main* in Volhynia.—This gallant officer, who was left exposed after General Sierawski's defeat to the combined attacks of the Russian Generals Rudiger and Roth, had no alternative on the night of the 30th ult. or 1st inst. but to take refuge in Austrian Galicia, at Klebanowka, near Zharasz, whither he was pursued by the Russians, until a squadron of Austrian hussars interposed between the combatants, and enforced the neutrality of their province. The Russians apologized, and retired. The Poles were to surrender their arms, and he cantoned wherever the Austrian Government assigned them quarters.

The following letter from Paris of May 14, (evening) gives the latest views upon this subject from the French capital:

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Saturday Evening, May 14.

The accounts received by the French government from the different Courts of Europe are entirely pacific. There will be a general amnesty throughout the Italian states for the parties who were engaged in their political convulsions, and even Russia, by the courier which arrived yesterday, promises moderation in extinguishing the insurrection of Poland. I have seen letters within the last day or two from the Envoy who has just returned from London to Warsaw, in which he speaks highly of the interest expressed by Lord Palmerston for the fate of Poland, and the determination avowed by that Minister to interpose in conjunction with other friendly powers to secure at least the fulfilment of the treaty of Vienna, which guaranteed a constitution for Poland. The Austrian Minister in London, in his interviews upon this subject with Lord Palmerston, when speaking of the Polish resistance, always used the term *enchauffure* (rash enterprise), and as Count Pozzo di Borgo has uniformly done here, declared, that until their arms were laid down the Emperor Nicholas could not listen to any terms of accommodation.

It is not expected here that General Diebitsch will be able to force the entrenchments before Praga, and the general military opinion is, that he will attempt the capture of Warsaw, on the opposite side of the Vistula. His army suffers dreadfully for the want of provisions, as the country has been laid waste on his line of march. The Russian officers, who are prisoners in Warsaw, have even found it difficult to drain small supplies from the military chest of their commander, although the Berlin papers speak highly

of the amount of ducats which he has remitted to his captive comrades.

All is quiet at this moment in Paris; and the city is not, it seems, to be exposed to another row, until the anniversary of the barricades, in July. If the lovers of disorder should *bona fide* execute this three months' truce, it will be a longer space of tranquillity than they have allowed the inhabitants during the last year.

PORTUGAL.

Miguel has exhibited his utter folly and imbecility, as was necessarily expected. An English squadron appeared off the Tagus on the 26th. On the day preceding, the English Consul General received despatches by a steamer, upon which he acted immediately; demanding on behalf of his government, that the Judge Conservator at Oporto, Caneiro and Sa, should be dismissed, and the one elected by the resident British merchants recognized, and the recognition officially published in the Lisbon Gazette; that the Captain of the Diana frigate, who detained the St. Helena Packet off Terceira, should be dismissed; that several magistrates who have violated the rights of British subjects, should be dismissed, and others reprimanded; that several soldiers should be punished, and their officers dismissed, for the same cause; and that compensation should be made for various exactions at the custom-house, and also to a large amount in the nature of vindictive damages for unlawful arrests and detentions. The Consul was instructed that the demands admitted of no modification or negotiation. All these demands, humiliating as they must have been to the arrogant but helpless tyrant, were speedily complied with; and annunciations of the dismissal of the officers complained of, appeared in his own official Gazette on the 4th of May. He had been allowed exactly ten days for consideration. The Morning Herald says:—

"At the first summons his dastard spirit sunk within him; all the efforts of Count Bastos, a Minister of his guilty pleasures, and the empty parade of a few additional guns upon the Castle of Lisbon, could not reassure him; and, before the expiration of the allotted time, Don Miguel surrendered at discretion. This is a great triumph for English interests in Portugal, but unfortunately, nothing for the general cause of humanity and liberty. Had the miscreant been more strongly advised to resist, his obstinacy and his usurpation might have met with a common punishment; but, as the matter now stands, there is too much reason to fear that his cowardly temporizing will screen him a little time longer from a well-merited retribution, and subject Portugal still to his domination. Something may, however, be expected from the American and French squadrons, which have still their accounts to settle with him, and which are hovering about the mouth of the Tagus. With respect to ourselves, this victory can excite no exultation, for there is no honor in triumphing over a coward; but it necessarily provokes feelings of surprise, indignation, and disgust, that an abominable rule, which is shaken thus easily, should be suffered, by the tortuous politics of any Administration, to acquire such a consistency as that of Don Miguel has done.

It would also appear that Miguel had complied with the demands of the French Government. The Messenger des Chambers, of the 17th, says:—

The Finistère Journal of Brest contains the following article:—"We learn from a source which may be deemed authentic, that Don Miguel has agreed to give France the satisfaction and indemnities she requires. This will sufficiently explain the suspension of the levy of marines ordered by the Minister of the Naval Department, and prove to that Government that France shall be respected and obeyed every time she assumes an attitude worthy of herself."

ENGLAND.

The returns of the elections, so far as heard, give a change in favor of Reform, of 138 members—and it is supposed the majority will be increased.

Sir Walter Scott, the great Novelist, has had an attack of decided apopleptic tendency, and is languishing in a very precarious state.

IRELAND.

A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant, declaring that the county of Clare, and several baronies in Galway, Limerick, and Tipperary, are placed under the protection of the Peace Preservation Act.

The Limerick Chronicle complains that its columns are burdened with a mass of outrages from the county of Clare. "Not content with the murders of civilians or policemen, the insurgents have turned their arms against the King's forces. The host of conspirators now arraigned in Clare, has set at defiance every obligation of laws or religion."

BELGIUM.

The Brussels papers state that the National Congress had been convened for the 18th of May, when the decision of the Prince of Coburg with respect to the offer of the Crown was expected to be definitely announced—and that it would then be decided whether hostilities should be resumed. It is announced, in all quarters, that Prince Leopold has accepted the Crown of Belgium. Great disturbances continued at Brussels. Numerous patrols traversed the streets day and night, and many arrests have been made.

Various Matters.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.

Accounts from many parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and our own state, concur in representing the ravages of the fly in the growing crop of wheat, as very destructive. In this county, from present appearances, the crop will fall something short of an average one.—Some fields have a fine appearance and others are almost entirely cut to pieces. The crop of rye, in this neighborhood, is promising—the corn backward.

CARLISLE, June 16.

We called, yesterday morning, at the store of Mr. Given to see a piece of Brussels carpeting just finished at the factory of that gentleman in the neighborhood of this place. We believe it is the first piece of that description of carpeting he has manufactured and his success in this experiment is of the most flattering nature. In point of beauty and the quality of the fabric, so far as we are able to judge, we have never seen it excelled by the imported article.

Republican.

WHEELING, June 11.

Another Steamboat Lost.—On Saturday night last, about 75 miles below Cincinnati, the Steamboat SYLPH, on her way up was struck by the Charleston, and sunk in three minutes. She had about 30 cabin and 50 or 60 deck passengers, who had barely time to escape from their births, undressed, and leaving their baggage behind. A few jumped into the yacht, and the rest were taken on board the Charleston, which rounded to immediately. One gentleman, a bookseller of Louisville, name not recollected, was lost, supposed to have been killed by the bowsprit of the Charleston at the time she struck. The steamboats Highlander and Ben. Franklin came along soon after the accident, and rendered every assistance in their power.—*Gaz.*

[From the Journ. of Com. of June 11.]

Terrible Explosion.—A Rio Janeiro paper of April 13th, contains an account of a violent thunderstorm which descended upon port Alegre on the 11th of March. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning struck in several places. A powder house about a league from the city, containing 37,500 pounds of powder, was struck and blown to atoms. The explosion shook the whole city like an earthquake.—The houses on the margin of the river felt the shock most, and every building received more or less injury. All the materials of the powder house were thrown to the distance of more than 200 rods; the foundations were torn up, and not a tile or beam was left.—The woods in the immediate vicinity were swept down, and the largest trees torn up by the roots. At a distance of sixteen or twenty rods from the magazine, a military guard was quartered, and although the building which they were in was greatly injured, particularly in the roof, not a single soldier suffered any material harm. Several cattle, which happened to be near, were killed.

It is stated that since the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence this season, thirteen thousand four hundred emigrants have arrived at Quebec.—The largest number of these were from Ireland, most of whom are accustomed to agricultural pursuits. It is estimated that 40,000 emigrants from Great Britain will arrive at Quebec in the course of the present year.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Fayetteville Fire.—A gentleman in Fayetteville, under date of May 31, writes to his brother, that there is but one block of buildings standing in that town. For a mile in length, and half a mile in width, there is not a house standing. It is peculiarly fortunate that no lives were lost in the general conflagration. Since the fire several people have died, probably from excessive anxiety and fatigue. The town affords no medicine for the sick, and provisions are said to be 100 per cent advance. The case of our distressed fellow-citizens in Fayetteville, calls for the humane and charitable disposition of all. Hundreds of those who were in comfortable circumstances before the fire, found themselves, by the act of Providence, reduced immediately to absolute penury and want, without the means of providing for themselves and families food and raiment; they had not where to lay their heads. The distress is general throughout the whole community; they are all sufferers without the means of administering to each other's relief.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this season, up to the 3d inst. was 19,874. A considerable proportion of them, it is presumed, will find their way to the United States. If they repair directly to the new settlements, instead of crowding into our cities and towns, already over supplied with that species of population, we care not how many or how few take up their abode among us. It is estimated that the increase of population in the United States by means of emigrants, is about 1/6 of a week; while the natural increase is more than 1/20 a day. The process of amalgamation is rapid, and the name American speedily swallows up all other distinctions.—*Journal of Com.*

CONCILIATION.

Our Irish files mention an instance of conciliation truly worthy of record.—In Carrick-on-Suir, the Protestant inhabitants determined unanimously, at their vestry, on Easter Tuesday, to take upon themselves the payment of the entire church cess, and not to allow the Catholics to pay the slightest portion of it. A vote of thanks from the Catholics to the Protestant inhabitants and their Rector, was proposed by Edmund Power, Esq. which passed amid enthusiastic cheers. Such feelings are really deserving of public approbation.

N. Y. Truth Teller.

Education in Poland.—Every thing relating to this unhappy country is interesting at the moment. From published tables, as we are informed by the London Quarterly Journal of Education, it appears that the University of Warsaw consists of five faculties:—Theology (Catholic) 6 Professors, Law 8, Physic and Mathematics 10, Medicine 10, Literature and Arts 14. In 1830 the University counted 750 students. It has an expensive observatory, a botanic garden, containing ten thousand plants, a zoological cabinet, a museum of ancient and modern works of art, medals, minerals, &c. and a library of one hundred and fifty thousand volumes. Such is the literary establishment of a city of 80,000 inhabitants, in ignorant, enslaved Poland. What shall we say of the free and enlightened cities of the United States! The Lyceums, Academies and Colleges of Warsaw contain 1613 pupils; besides these there are schools for the Jews, the deaf and dumb, the military profession, engineering, agriculture, science, &c. There are eleven palatine schools in various parts of the kingdom, besides district schools, elementary schools, and Sunday schools for the poor; we presume in small number. Out of a population of four millions, there were forty thousand pupils in 1830, instructed by 1756 professors and teachers, or only one in one hundred of the whole number of inhabitants. A committee of public instruction superintends these schools.

Another account states the number of pupils at only 28,000.

Warsaw has twenty-eight journals, including newspapers and magazines; and every palatinate has a newspaper in its chief town.

Females are prepared to become instructresses of Sunday schools for their own sex, under the direction of commissioners.

What Mules think of Railway conveyance.—The produce of the Mauch Chunk Coal (anthracite) Mine, in Pa. is conveyed to a village of the same name in wagons, running on an inclined railway; and to each train of 42 wagons there are 7 cars attached, containing 28 mules, which are employed to draw back the wagons when emptied. Professor Silliman states, that the mules readily perform the duty of drawing up the empty wagons, but that "having once experienced the comfort of riding down, they appear to regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures, not even the sharpest whipping can ever induce them to descend in any other way."

What's in a name?—At a recent Assizes in England, William Lincey was convicted as a pick pocket, and Henry Honor was sent to jail for perjury!

According to the New-York Mercantile, a live Alligator was seen on Friday in the dock between Murray and Pine street wharves, of that city.

Another Murder.—The Lancaster Herald of Friday last, says:—On the night of Thursday, the second inst. a man named Kaufman, was so severely beaten by another named John Albright, as is supposed to have caused his death on the Sunday following. Albright has been arrested, and is now in jail.

Runaway Negroes.—Thomas Hand, of Cape May, was killed on Wednesday week by a shot from a party of runaway Virginia negroes. The owners of the negroes came over from Cape Henlopen on Wednesday morning, and cruised off Cape Island in search of them, who were supposed to be in an open boat. Between two and three o'clock the blacks were discovered by the inhabitants on shore, some eight or ten of whom immediately gave chase in a whale boat. On hearing the blacks, a gun was fired from the whale boat with a view to frighten them, and render their apprehension the more easy, but which was returned with a volley from the negroes, and Mr. Hand received a ball in his forehead which caused immediate death, and another of the party had his leg pierced by a ball. The negroes when last seen, were shaping their course for New-York.—They were supposed to be 11 or 12 in number, two of whom were women.

Fayetteville, N. C.—Public meetings have been held in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Norfolk, Raleigh, Lancaster, York, Carlisle, and numerous other places, for the purpose of appointing Committees to collect donations in aid of the sufferers by the late distressing fire at Fayetteville, and from some places funds in advance on expected contributions have been already forwarded.

MONITORIAL.

From the N. E. Christian Herald.
SPEAK TO THAT YOUNG MAN.

You may save him from the jaws of a monster, more to be dreaded than sword, pestilence or famine. He has just commenced taking the social glass. Those dissolute young men with whom you see him, have lately tempted him, and decoyed him from the path of peace and virtue. They have led him to the haunts of dissipation and revelry. Already his virtuous principles have been shaken, his correct habits checked, and the fine feelings of his heart blunted. This young man is the pride of his parents. How often have they begged the blessing of God to rest upon their son. He is the child of many prayers. But his parents reside in a distant town. They cannot watch over him and warn him of his danger. Will you warn him? How their hearts will bleed when they shall hear of his downfall. But he may be recovered. His conscience is yet tender. If you would save a soul from death, speak to him—let no time be lost.

Speak to that young man, whom you just saw leave that haunt of the unprincipled and vicious. He has just lost at the gaming table, the last dishing of ten dollars, which he took in the morning from his master's counter. He is in the broad road to death. His steps already take hold upon destruction. He is the only son of his mother, and she is a widow. She has entreated him with all the eloquence of a mother's deep love, to forsake his ruinous course. She has wept over him till her heart is broken. But he remains incorrigible. Will you speak to him? God may give effect to your counsel—then, the blessing of those ready to perish will rest upon you.

Speak to that young man, whom you saw weeping in the sanctuary of God, during divine service. He knows that you are a Christian, and he expects it of you. The spirit of the Lord has reached his heart. He feels himself to be a wretch undone. His conscience is burdened with its guilt; while in his inmost soul he cries, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Speak to him, Christian. Show him the way to the Savior. Do you not remember the gall and the wormwood when in his situation? How you mourned because Christians passed coldly by you, and heeded not your sorrows? Speak to him kindly and affectionately. Tell him about the love of the blessed Redeemer, and the sweet influences of the gospel, and his soul will melt within him. Then bid him look by faith and live.

Speak to that young man! He has been laughing and jeering in the house of God. He will give you an insolent answer, but, nevertheless, speak to him. His courage is of the fool-hardy stamp. He thinks more about religion, and heaven, and hell, than he would have you believe. At this very moment, while he makes a mock of serious things, and pours contempt upon the followers of Christ, there is a worm gnawing at his heart. His levity is feigned. There is no sincerity in it. He remembers the solemn warnings of his dying father. Just as the venerable saint was about to bid farewell to all below, he called his son to his bedside, and while he placed his hand upon his head, he made him promise he would seek the salvation of his soul. Speak to him, Christian. If he heeds your counsel, you will save a soul from death. If he gets angry with you and abuses you, you will have an opportunity, by your meekness, gentleness, and forbearance, to exhibit the excellency of the religion you profess. Let not the blessed opportunity be lost. Say not that he knows not how to appreciate such treatment. The first time he is alone, and all is still about him, he will reflect upon his abuse and ill-will; he will remember, too, the meekness with which you bore his iniquity, and the thought will break his heart. But if you do not warn him, the next judgment of Almighty God may sink his guilty soul to irretrievable woe! Speak to him, Christian, in the name of the Lord.

Speak to that young man! Does not your blood chill while he takes the name of God in vain, and blasphemes his Maker? O! the forbearance of the Almighty! O! the indulgence of the Eternal Jehovah! Could this swearer have a discovery of the enormity of his crimes, and of the power and glory of the Omnipotent, he would exclaim with the wretched and dying Alamo, "hell itself is a refuge, if it hide me from his frown." Venture to speak to him, Christian. A word fully spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Had his many prayers been answered, his undying soul long before this would have been sent to the dark caverns of eternal despair. It is true, he has been frequently admonished. So have many others, who have at last listened and repented. Be not weary in well-doing, for in due time you will reap, if you faint not. God, in his wise providence, may have left it in reserve for you, as an instrument, to recover that wretched young man. Speak to him, Christian, and may power from on high accompany your warnings.

I look upon every man as a suicide from the moment he takes the dice-box desperately into his hand, and all that follows in his career from that fatal time is only sharpening the dagger before he strikes it to his heart.—Cumb.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF
Mount St. Mary's College,
EMMITTSBURG.

WILL BE HELD ON
Thursday, 30th of June inst.

DURING the week previous, the Students and Candidates for Degrees will be subjected to a Public Examination; and the Wednesday immediately before the commencement devoted to Experiments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Parents and Guardians, and, in general, all who feel an interest in the progress of the Students, and the prosperity of the Institution, are invited to attend.

Mount St. Mary's College,
9th June, 1831.

The Hagerstown Torch Light will please copy the above.

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DANVER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of
GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CATE from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, passed last session, to ascertain the claims against the HANOVER & CARLISLE TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—

Notice is hereby Given, that we will attend at the house of William McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, and to perform such other business as may be necessary relating to the same, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

ROBERT SMITH,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
J. B. McPHERSON,

June 14.

The LADY'S BOOK.

Published Monthly—with numerous Engravings—forming in one year Two Volumes of 336 pages each, for only \$3 per annum.

THE June number completes the first year since the work was begun. In that time, we have procured, at great expense, suitable embellishments for it, consisting of upwards of Sixty beautiful Engravings, on various subjects, and some of them of a superior and costly style. In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with separate Indexes to accompany the volumes, and Fifteen Pieces of Music, of the most approved kinds, which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy-two large & closely printed pages of letter press, together comprises two volumes of the Lady's Book, one of the cheapest publications in the U. States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly, at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronized it, we feel authorized to state, that as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others, whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their accounts. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the 1st of January, are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to
L. A. GODEY & Co.
112, Chestnut st. Philadelphia.
June 14.

Apprentices & Journeymen

SILVER-PLATERS
WANTED.

THE Subscribers have established in Gettysburg, on East Middle-street.

A MANUFACTORY

OF ALL KINDS OF
Plated Goods and Ware,

but in particular
Harness and Carriage
FURNITURES,

BRIDLE-BITS,
Stirrups, &c. &c.

The demand for their Goods having increased beyond their calculations, urges them to extend their Establishment. They are desirous, therefore, of having 10 or 12 additional APPRENTICES,

and a few additional
JOURNEMEN.

None need apply but such as can come well recommended. None of the Mechanical branches, we believe, offer more favorable prospects to young men than does this.

Our customers at home, and all orders in our line from abroad, will be promptly attended to, and their favors thankfully received.

MILLER & LITTLE
Gettysburg, June 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE MCGRAEL, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES DELAP, } Adm's.
JOHN MCGRAEL, }

June 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County,

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th day of August next, on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.—Also,

A Lot of Ground,

In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing 1/2 of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of Arthur Nickel, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, Adm'r.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 7.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY GEORGE WOLF,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information that a certain Simon Eichholtz, late of the City of Lancaster, stands charged with having murdered a certain John Lynch, late of the same place, and having fled from justice, all efforts to arrest him by the officers of justice have hitherto proved ineffectual. And Whereas the reputation of the government, the peace and security of its citizens and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrator of an offence so heinous, should be brought to speedy and condign punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of 100 DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said fugitive within the county of Lancaster, and secure him in the jail of the said county; and the sum of 200 DOLLARS, if the said offender shall be apprehended and secured in the jail of any other county of this commonwealth, or if he shall be apprehended and secured without the limits of this State—which sum or sums are to be paid on the conviction of the perpetrator of the crime aforesaid. And all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers within this Commonwealth, are hereby required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in enquiring after, and bringing to justice the alleged perpetrator of the crime aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and of the commonwealth the fifty fifth.

By the Governor,
—SAMUEL MCKEAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Simon Eichholtz, is five feet six or eight inches high, stout built, black hair, and is about twenty-five years of age, he wore a blue dress, and has been several years at sea as a sailor.

June 14.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF
CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,

with Brass Points.
Gettysburg, May 31.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY

DANIEL COMFORT,

A very Choice Assortment of
Domestic & Foreign
DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—
50 BARRELS of
FRESH SHAD,
HERRINGS-MACKAREL
Gettysburg, May 31.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of
GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S-GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—
"Look before you leap."

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

By order,
DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

May 24.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. Rhenck Brown, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

330 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by Geo. Lushells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drivers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26.

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. McLEAN, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make immediate settlement.—R. T.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

FOR RENT,

A comfortable 2 story
Dwelling-House,

ATE the residence of the subscriber, in the north-west corner of the Public Square. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.
Gettysburg, May 10.

Gettysburg Guards!

TAKE Notice, that an ELECTION will be held at the house of Jas. Gourley, on Monday the 4th of July, for a SECOND LIEUTENANT of said Company, in the room of Lieut. Horner, promoted.

J. SANDERS, B. I.
June 14.

EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HELG,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq.—The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12.

MIDDLE-CREEK

FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,

and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamilton township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Detaplane's Tavern, near Taneytown; Eline's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Sluss's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reeve's, at Noll's Mill; George Wills, at Self's Mill; Correll's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugh's Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern; and Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.

April 19.

GARLEANT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md., a supply of Garleant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Coughs, Nerves, Tremors, Low Spirits, &c. &c. It is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 31.

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again, and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING.

Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.